

Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.



United States
Department of
Agriculture

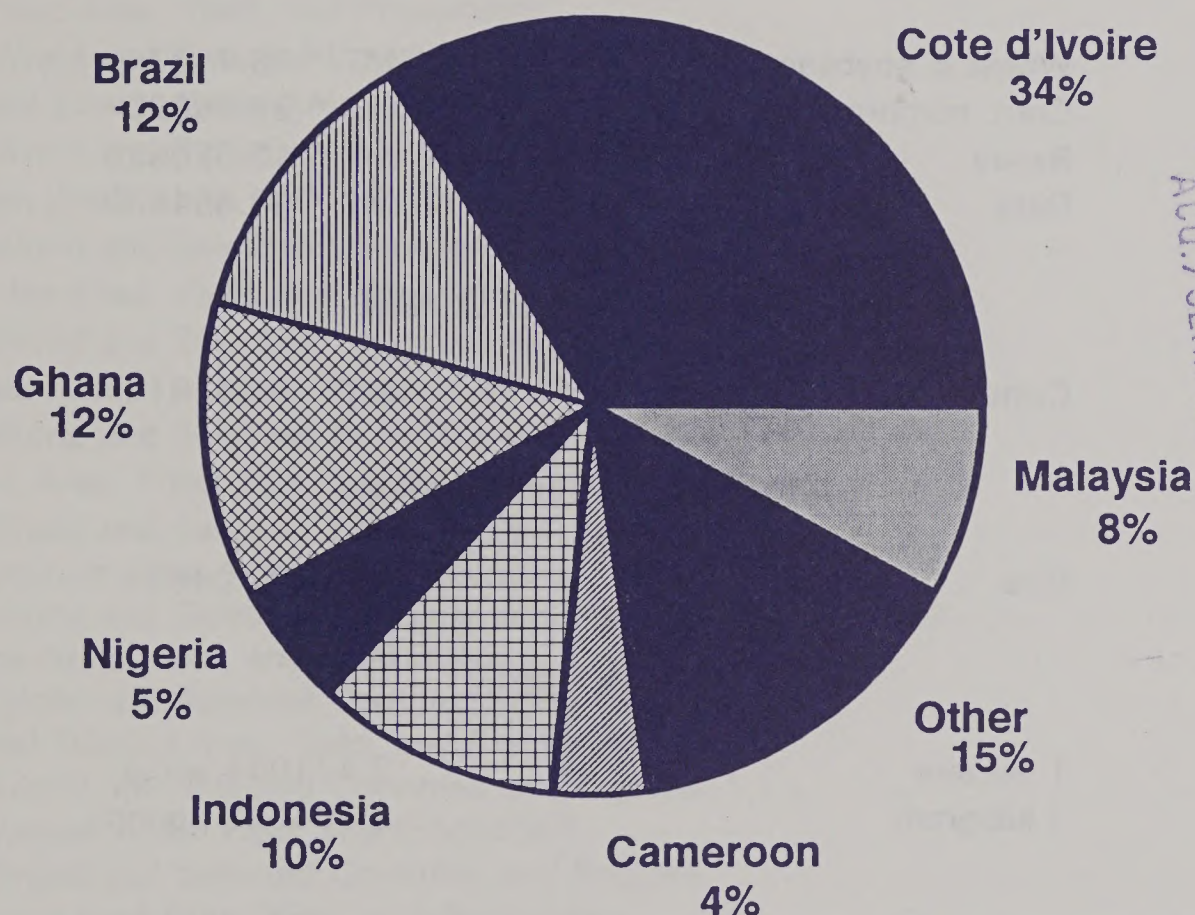
Foreign
Agricultural
Service

Circular Series
WAP 10-94
October 1994

World Agricultural Production

World Cocoa Bean Production

1994/95 Forecast



USDA
NAT'L. AGRIC. LIBRARY
1995 MAY 23 P 2:26
CURRENT SERIAL RECORDS
ACQ./SERIALS BRANCH

Production Articles This Month...

World Cocoa Beans
World Red Meat
Major Cotton Producers
Kazakhstan Grain Trip Report
Deciduous Fruit and Table Grapes

This report draws on information from USDA's global network of agricultural attaches and counselors, official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, and results of office analysis. Estimates of U.S. acreage, yield, and production are from the USDA's Agricultural Statistics Board, except where noted. This report is based on unrounded data; numbers may not add to totals because of rounding. This report reflects official USDA estimates released in the World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates (WASDE-295), October 12, 1994.

This report was prepared by the Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division (PECAD), FAS/USDA, AgBox 1045, Washington, D.C. 20250-1045. Further information may be obtained by writing to the division, by calling (202) 720-0888, or by FAX (202) 720-8880.

The next issue of World Agricultural Production will be released after 3 p.m. Eastern time on November 10, 1994.

CONVERSION TABLE

Metric tons to bushels

Wheat & soybeans	=	MT * 36.7437
Corn, sorghum, rye	=	MT * 39.36825
Barley	=	MT * 45.929625
Oats	=	MT * 68.894438

Metric tons to 480-lb bales

Cotton	=	MT * 4.592917
--------	---	---------------

Metric tons to hundredweight

Rice	=	MT * 22.04622
------	---	---------------

Area & Weight

1 hectare	=	2.471044 acres
1 kilogram	=	2.204622 pounds

The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) prohibits discrimination in its programs on the basis of race, color, national origin, sex, religion, age, disability, political beliefs, and marital or familial status. (Not all prohibited bases apply to all programs). Persons with disabilities who require alternative means for communication of program information (braille, large print, audiotape, etc.) should contact the USDA Office of Communications at (202) 720-5881 (voice) or (202) 720-7808 (TDD).

To file a complaint, write the Secretary of Agriculture, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington D.C., 20250, or call (202) 720-7327 (voice) or (202) 720-1127 (TDD). USDA is an equal employment opportunity employer.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

October 1994

<u>SUBJECT</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
----------------	-------------

PRODUCTION HIGHLIGHTS FOR 1994/95

Wheat	5
Coarse Grains	6
Rice	6
Oilseeds	7
Cotton	8

TABLES

Table 1.	U.S. Crop Acreage, Yield, and Production	10
Table 2.	World Crop Production Summary	11
Table 3.	Wheat Area, Yield, and Production: World and Selected Countries and Regions	12
Table 4.	Total Coarse Grain Area, Yield, and Production: World and Selected Countries and Regions	13
Table 5.	Corn Area, Yield, and Production: World and Selected Countries and Regions	14
Table 6.	Barley Area, Yield, and Production: World and Selected Countries and Regions	15
Table 7.	Oats Area, Yield, and Production: World and Selected Countries and Regions	16
Table 8.	Rye Area, Yield, and Production: World and Selected Countries and Regions	17
Table 9.	Sorghum Area, Yield, and Production: World and Selected Countries and Regions	18
Table 10.	Rice Area, Yield, and Production: World and Selected Countries and Regions	19
Table 11.	Total Oilseed Area, Yield, and Production: World and Selected Countries and Regions	20
Table 12.	Soybean Area, Yield, and Production: World and Selected Countries and Regions	21
Table 13.	Cottonseed Area, Yield, and Production: World and Selected Countries and Regions	22
Table 14.	Peanut Area, Yield, and Production: World and Selected Countries and Regions	23
Table 15.	Sunflowerseed Area, Yield, and Production: World and Selected Countries and Regions	24
Table 16.	Rapeseed Area, Yield, and Production: World and Selected Countries and Regions	25
Table 17.	Copra, Palm Kernel, and Palm Oil Production: World and Selected Countries and Regions	26
Table 18.	Cotton Area, Yield, and Production: World and Selected Countries and Regions	27
Table 19.	Reliability of October Production Projections	28

SUBJECTPAGEMAPS

Map 1. World Agricultural Weather Highlights	29
Map 2. Former Soviet Union, Major Agricultural Areas	35
Map 3. Kazakhstan	69

WEATHER BRIEFS

Australia: Drought Continues in East	30
Western Europe: Excessive Wetness Delayed Harvest	30
Southern Brazil: Recent Rains Eased Dryness in Northern Crop Areas	30

PRODUCTION BRIEFS

Brazil: Orange Production Reduced by Drought in Sao Paulo State	31
Canada: Field Crop Production Estimated by Statistics Canada	31
Finland: Recovery Forecast in Forest Products Industry	32
Sweden: Forest Products Sector Shows Signs of Recovery	32
United States: Crop Progress and Crop Conditions	33
Former Soviet Union: Weather and Crop Developments	34

FEATURE COMMODITY ARTICLES

World Cocoa Production	36
World Red Meat Production	40
World Cotton Production	52
Deciduous Fruit and Table Grape Situation	56
Kazakhstan Trip Report	62

FEATURE TABLES

Table 20. World Cocoa Bean Production	39
Table 21. Red Meat Production, Selected Countries	45
Table 22. Cattle and Buffalo Inventories, Selected Countries	46
Table 23. Beef and Veal Production, Selected Countries	47
Table 24. Hog Inventories, Selected Countries	48
Table 25. Pork Production, Selected Countries	49
Table 26. Sheep Inventories, Selected Countries	50
Table 27. Lamb, Mutton, and Goat Meat Production, Selected Countries	51
Table 28. Major Cotton Producers	55
Table 29. Apple Production, Selected Countries	59
Table 30. Pear Production, Selected Countries	60
Table 31. Table Grape Production, Selected Countries	61
Table 32. Kazakhstan: Grain Area, Yield, and Production (by Type) 1989-1993	67
Table 33. Kazakhstan: Area, Yield, and Production of Grain	68

PRODUCTION HIGHLIGHTS FOR 1994/95

October 1994

WHEAT

<u>Country</u>	<u>Current Estimate</u> MMT	<u>1994/95 Monthly Change</u> MMT	<u>Monthly Change</u> (%)	<u>Change From 1993/94</u> (%)	<u>Comments</u>
World	532.0	-3.5	-1	-5	Production is estimated lower due to reductions in the United States and total foreign output.
United States	63.1	-1.1	-2	-4	Production is estimated lower based on reductions in harvested area and yield.
Total Foreign	468.8	-2.4	-1	-5	Production is estimated lower primarily due to reductions in Australia, Eastern Europe, and Canada.
Australia	9.0	-2.0	-18	-47	Production is estimated lower due to continued dryness which has reduced yield potential. Also, production for 1993/94 is revised down 1.0 MMT based on an ABARE report.
Eastern Europe	33.3	-1.0	-3	+9	Production is estimated lower as harvest results in Czechoslovakia and Poland indicate lower yield; however, Romania's output is estimated slightly higher.
Canada	23.2	-0.5	-2	-15	Production is estimated lower as Statistics Canada reported lower yield potential.
Kazakhstan	12.5	-0.5	-4	+8	Production is estimated lower due to reduced yield prospects observed during field travel by a USDA crop assessment team and discussions with officials.
Argentina	10.5	+0.5	+5	+12	Production is estimated higher as yield prospects have improved due to increased fertilizer use.
EU	82.9	+1.0	+1	+3	Production is estimated higher for the United Kingdom, Greece, and France, but lower in Denmark.
Morocco	5.5	+0.2	+4	+262	Production is revised higher based on official government estimates.

COARSE GRAINS

<u>Country</u>	----- Current Estimate MMT	1994/95 Monthly Change MMT	----- Monthly Change (%)	Change From 1993/94 (%)	<u>Comments</u>
World	858.4	+2.8	+0	+9	Production is estimated higher as a larger crop in the United States more than offsets a reduction in total foreign output.
United States	272.0	+8.4	+3	+45	Production is estimated higher as increases in sorghum and a record corn crop more than offset smaller barley and oat crops.
Total Foreign	586.4	-5.7	-1	-2	Production is estimated lower due to decreases in Australia, Eastern Europe, the European Union, and Canada.
Australia	5.6	-2.0	-27	-42	Production is estimated lower as drought reduced barley and oat yields.
Eastern Europe	46.3	-1.6	-3	+4	Production is estimated lower due to a reduction in the yield estimates for rye in Poland and barley in Romania and Czechoslovakia.
European Union	77.6	-1.0	-1	-6	Production is estimated lower due to reductions in barley yield in Denmark and the United Kingdom. Also, corn production in Italy is lower due to reduced yield.
Canada	22.9	-0.8	-3	-5	Production is estimated lower as Statistics Canada reported decreases in barley and oat output which more than offset an increase in corn production.
Kazakhstan	8.1	-0.4	-4	-11	Production is estimated lower as decreases in barley and corn output more than offset an increase in oats.

WORLD RICE (MILLED BASIS)

<u>Country</u>	----- Current Estimate MMT	1994/95 Monthly Change MMT	----- Monthly Change (%)	Change From 1993/94 (%)	<u>Comments</u>
World	352.1	+1.2	+0	+1	Production is estimated higher based on increases in the United States and total foreign output.

WORLD RICE (MILLED BASIS), continued

<u>Country</u>	----- Current Estimate MMT	1994/95 Monthly Change MMT	----- Monthly Change (%)	Change From 1993/94 (%)	<u>Comments</u>
United States	6.1	+0.1	+1	+23	Production is estimated at a record as a result of record yields.
Total Foreign	346.0	+1.2	+0	+0	Production is forecast higher due to increases in India and Japan.
India	78.0	+1.0	+1	NC	Production is estimated higher due to increases in area and yield.
Japan	10.7	+0.2	+2	+50	Production is estimated higher based on favorable weather and the results of a rice crop survey conducted by the Japanese Government.

OILSEEDS

<u>Country</u>	----- Current Forecast MMT	1994/95 Monthly Change MMT	----- Monthly Change (%)	Change From 1993/94 (%)	<u>Comments</u>
World	251.4	+5.0	+2	+11	Production is forecast at a record due mainly to record output in the United States.
United States	77.8	+4.2	+6	+31	Production is estimated at a record due to increases in soybeans, peanuts, and sunflowerseed. Favorable weather boosted yields to near record levels.
Total Foreign	173.6	+0.8	+0	+4	Production is forecast slightly higher based on improved yields in India, Eastern Europe, and the former Soviet Union, which more than offset reduced yields in Canada and Australia. Record foreign production is forecast in 1994/95.
India	23.3	+0.6	+3	+3	Production is estimated higher as favorable rainfall across the peanut growing regions increased yield.
FSU-12	10.7	+0.2	+2	+6	Production is estimated higher as cottonseed output is adjusted in many of the Central-Asian Republics, notably Uzbekistan.

OILSEEDS, continued

<u>Country</u>	----- Current Forecast MMT	1994/95 Monthly Change MMT	----- Monthly Change (%)	Change From 1993/94 (%)	<u>Comments</u>
Canada	9.8	-0.1	-1	+32	Production is estimated lower based on a Statistics Canada report lowering rapeseed (canola) output which more than offsets higher soybean production.
Australia	1.0	-0.1	-8	+1	Production is estimated lower mainly due to drought-reduced yield prospects for the rapeseed crop.
Eastern Europe	4.0	+0.2	+5	+8	Production is estimated higher due to favorable harvest conditions in Romania.

PALM OIL

<u>Country</u>	----- Current Forecast MMT	1994/95 Monthly Change MMT	----- Monthly Change (%)	Change From 1993/94 (%)	<u>Comments</u>
World	13.9	NC	NC	+4	No change this month. Record production is forecast.

COTTON

<u>Country</u>	----- Current Estimate MBALES	1994/95 Monthly Change MBALES	----- Monthly Change (%)	Change From 1993/94 (%)	<u>Comments</u>
World	87.0	+0.7	+1	+14	Production is forecast higher due to increases in the United States and several foreign countries.
United States	19.3	+0.3	+1	+20	Production is forecast at a record due to increases in output in the Southeast and Delta States.
Total Foreign	67.7	+0.4	+1	+12	Production is forecast higher primarily due to increases in the FSU and Argentina which more than offset reductions in Egypt and Syria.
FSU-12	10.1	+0.5	+5	+5	Production is forecast higher mainly due to improved yields in Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan. Favorable weather throughout most of the growing season improved yield prospects.

COTTON, continued

<u>Country</u>	-----	1994/95	-----	Change	<u>Comments</u>
	<u>Current</u> <u>Estimate</u> MBALES	<u>Monthly</u> <u>Change</u> MBALES	<u>Monthly</u> <u>Change</u> (%)	<u>From</u> <u>1993/94</u> (%)	
Argentina	1.4	+0.1	+10	+32	Production is forecast higher this month due to an increase in the area estimate which more than offset a decline in yield.
Egypt	1.4	-0.2	-13	-26	Production is forecast lower as a shortage of irrigation water and an increased spread of boll worm and other pests reduced yield potential.
Syria	1.0	-0.1	-10	-2	Production is forecast lower due to a decline in area. However, favorable weather throughout most of the growing season has improved yield prospects.

TABLE 1

U.S. Crop Acreage, Yield, and Production

COMMODITY	PLANTED AREA			HARVESTED AREA			YIELD				PRODUCTION			
	Prel.	1993/94	Proj.	Prel.	1993/94	Proj.	Prel.	1993/94	1994/95 Proj.	Oct.	Prel.	1993/94	1994/95 Proj.	Oct.
	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1992/93	1993/94	Sep.	Oct.	1992/93	1993/94	Sep.	Oct.
	-- Million acres --			-- Million acres --			-- Bushels per acre --				-- Million bushels --			
All Wheat	72.3	72.2	70.5	62.4	62.6	61.7	39.4	38.3	38.1	37.6	2,459	2,403	2,361	2,320
Winter	51.1	51.7	49.5	41.9	43.8	41.4	38.3	40.3	40.0	40.3	1,607	1,768	1,670	1,665
Other	21.2	20.5	21.0	20.5	18.8	20.3	41.5	33.8	36.8	32.3	852	635	691	655
Soybeans	59.1	60.1	61.8	58.2	57.3	60.7	37.6	32.6	38.2	40.5	2,188	1,869	2,316	2,458
Corn	79.3	73.3	78.8	72.2	63.0	71.8	131.4	100.7	129.0	133.8	9,482	6,344	9,257	9,602
Sorghum	13.3	10.5	10.2	12.2	9.5	9.3	72.8	59.9	68.3	68.9	884	568	635	640
Barley	7.8	7.8	7.2	7.3	6.8	6.7	62.5	58.9	56.3	56.2	458	400	385	375
Oats	8.0	7.9	6.6	4.5	3.8	4.0	65.6	54.4	60.0	57.2	295	206	248	230
							-- Pounds per acre --				-- Million CWT --			
Rice	3.2	2.9	3.4	3.1	2.8	3.3	5,736	5,510	5,766	5,926	179.7	156.1	190.3	192.3
											-- Million 480-pound bales --			
All Cotton	13.2	13.4	14.1	11.1	12.8	13.4	699	606	682	690	16.2	16.2	19.0	19.3

TABLE 2
World Crop Production Summary

Commodity	World	Total Foreign	North America		Europe		FSU-12	Asia				South America		Selected Other		All Others					
			United States	Canada	Mexico	European Union		Oth. Europe	W. Europe	Eastern Europe	China	India	Indonesia	Pakistan	Thailand		Argentina	Brazil	Australia	South Turkey	Africa
--- Million metric tons ---																					
Wheat	1992/93	561.5	494.6	66.9	29.9	3.2	84.8	3.7	26.4	88.5	101.6	55.7	0.0	15.7	0.0	9.8	2.7	16.2	1.3	15.5	39.7
	1993/94 prel.	558.8	493.4	65.4	27.2	3.0	80.3	4.0	30.5	82.2	106.4	56.8	0.0	16.2	0.0	9.4	2.1	16.9	2.0	16.5	40.0
	1994/95 proj.																				
	Sep.	535.5	471.2	64.3	23.7	3.2	81.9	3.7	34.3	68.8	103.0	57.8	0.0	15.1	0.0	10.0	2.0	11.0	2.0	14.0	40.8
Oct.	532.0	468.8	63.1	23.2	3.2	82.9	3.7	33.3	68.3	103.0	57.8	0.0	15.1	0.0	10.5	2.0	9.0	2.0	14.0	40.9	
Coarse Grains	1992/93	862.8	585.0	277.9	19.5	19.9	82.4	9.4	43.2	92.6	108.4	37.2	5.7	1.6	3.6	14.1	29.9	8.1	10.3	9.3	89.6
	1993/94 prel.	785.4	597.8	187.5	24.0	19.6	83.0	11.4	44.4	90.9	116.7	31.4	5.5	1.7	3.1	13.4	32.7	9.7	13.6	10.4	86.4
	1994/95 proj.																				
	Sep.	855.6	592.1	263.6	23.6	18.7	78.6	11.0	47.9	84.9	118.4	36.1	5.8	1.6	4.1	13.4	31.8	7.6	9.7	8.9	90.1
Oct.	858.4	586.4	272.0	22.9	18.7	77.6	10.9	46.3	84.5	118.4	36.1	5.8	1.6	4.1	13.4	31.8	5.6	9.7	8.9	90.3	
Rice (Milled)	1992/93	352.5	346.8	5.7	0.0	0.2	1.4	0.0	0.1	1.2	130.4	72.6	31.4	3.1	13.1	0.4	6.7	0.7	0.0	0.1	85.4
	1993/94 prel.	350.3	345.3	5.0	0.0	0.1	1.3	0.0	0.1	1.2	124.4	78.0	31.3	4.0	12.2	0.4	7.1	0.8	0.0	0.2	84.4
	1994/95 proj.																				
	Sep.	350.8	344.8	6.0	0.0	0.2	1.3	0.0	0.1	1.3	121.5	77.0	29.8	3.5	13.2	0.4	6.8	0.8	0.0	0.2	88.9
Oct.	352.1	346.0	6.1	0.0	0.2	1.3	0.0	0.1	1.2	121.5	78.0	29.8	3.5	13.2	0.4	6.8	0.8	0.0	0.2	89.1	
Total Grains 1/	1992/93	1,776.8	1,426.4	350.5	49.4	23.3	168.6	13.1	69.7	182.3	340.3	165.5	37.0	20.4	16.7	24.2	39.3	25.0	11.7	25.0	214.7
	1993/94 prel.	1,694.5	1,436.6	257.9	51.3	22.7	164.5	15.4	74.9	174.4	347.5	166.2	36.8	21.8	15.3	23.2	42.0	27.4	15.6	27.1	210.8
	1994/95 proj.																				
	Sep.	1,742.0	1,408.1	333.9	47.3	22.1	161.8	14.7	82.2	154.9	342.9	170.9	35.6	20.2	17.3	23.8	40.6	19.4	11.7	23.0	219.7
Oct.	1,742.4	1,401.2	341.2	46.1	22.1	161.8	14.7	79.6	154.0	342.9	171.9	35.6	20.2	17.3	24.3	40.6	15.4	11.7	23.0	220.2	
Oilseeds 2/	1992/93	227.1	158.7	68.4	5.4	1.0	11.8	0.7	4.0	10.3	33.0	23.2	4.6	3.5	0.8	14.8	23.4	0.8	0.6	2.0	18.8
	1993/94 prel.	227.1	167.6	59.4	7.4	0.8	10.7	0.8	3.7	10.1	38.3	23.3	5.0	3.1	0.7	16.4	25.4	1.1	0.7	1.8	18.4
	1994/95 proj.																				
	Sep.	246.4	172.8	73.7	9.8	1.0	12.2	0.9	3.8	10.2	37.3	23.3	5.1	3.6	0.8	16.7	24.7	1.1	0.7	2.0	19.5
Oct.	251.4	173.6	77.8	9.8	1.0	12.2	0.9	4.0	10.4	37.3	23.9	5.1	3.6	0.8	16.8	24.7	1.0	0.7	2.0	19.4	
--- Million 480-pound bales ---																					
Cotton	1992/93	82.8	66.6	16.2	0.0	0.1	1.5	0.0	0.1	9.3	20.7	10.9	0.0	7.1	0.1	0.7	2.1	1.7	0.1	2.6	9.5
	1993/94 prel.	76.5	60.4	16.1	0.0	0.1	1.7	0.0	0.0	9.6	17.2	9.6	0.0	6.0	0.0	1.1	1.9	1.5	0.1	2.7	8.9
	1994/95 proj.																				
	Sep.	86.2	67.2	19.0	0.0	0.5	1.7	0.0	0.0	9.6	20.0	10.4	0.0	7.3	0.1	1.3	2.3	1.3	0.2	2.7	9.9
Oct.	87.0	67.7	19.3	0.0	0.5	1.8	0.0	0.0	10.1	20.0	10.4	0.0	7.3	0.1	1.4	2.3	1.3	0.2	2.7	9.6	

--- Million 480-pound bales ---

1/ Includes wheat, coarse grains, and rice (milled) shown above.

2/ Includes soybean, cottonseed, peanut (in-shell), sunflowerseed, rapeseed, copra, and palm kernel.

Note: Entries of 0.0 indicate no reported or insignificant production.

TABLE 3

Wheat Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
	Prel.				Prel.				Prel.				From last month			
	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95 Proj.	1994/95 Proj.	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95 Proj.	1994/95 Proj.	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95 Proj.	1994/95 Proj.	From last month	From last year	From last year	From last year
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT		Percent	
World	222.74	221.99	215.62	215.30	2.52	2.52	2.48	2.47	561.50	558.81	535.48	531.96	-3.51	-0.66	-26.85	-4.80
United States	25.26	25.37	25.08	24.95	2.65	2.58	2.56	2.53	66.92	65.39	64.26	63.13	-1.13	-1.76	-2.26	-3.46
Total Foreign	197.48	196.62	190.54	190.35	2.50	2.51	2.47	2.46	494.58	493.42	471.21	468.83	-2.38	-0.51	-24.59	-4.98
Major Exporters	43.96	41.94	39.78	39.47	3.20	3.19	3.18	3.18	140.63	133.81	126.58	125.57	-1.01	-0.80	-8.24	-6.16
European Union	16.83	15.24	15.58	15.50	5.04	5.27	5.26	5.35	84.78	80.28	81.88	82.87	0.99	1.21	2.59	3.22
France	5.12	4.60	4.70	4.70	6.40	6.44	6.38	6.53	32.78	29.63	30.00	30.70	0.70	2.33	1.07	3.61
United Kingdom	2.06	1.76	1.80	1.80	6.80	7.35	7.22	7.39	14.00	12.95	13.00	13.30	0.30	2.31	0.35	2.70
Germany	2.60	2.40	2.45	2.45	5.98	6.58	6.73	6.73	15.54	15.77	16.50	16.50	0.00	0.00	0.73	4.65
Canada	13.83	12.38	11.00	10.90	2.16	2.20	2.15	2.13	29.87	27.23	23.70	23.20	-0.50	-2.11	-4.03	-14.81
Australia	9.10	9.52	8.30	8.18	1.78	1.77	1.33	1.10	16.18	16.90	11.00	9.00	-2.00	-18.18	-7.90	-46.75
Argentina	4.20	4.80	4.90	4.90	2.33	1.96	2.04	2.14	9.80	9.40	10.00	10.50	0.50	5.00	1.10	11.70
Major Importers	90.01	88.99	85.86	86.31	2.47	2.52	2.50	2.47	222.03	224.06	214.61	213.31	-1.30	-0.61	-10.75	-4.80
China	30.50	30.24	29.60	29.60	3.33	3.52	3.48	3.48	101.59	106.39	103.00	103.00	0.00	0.00	-3.39	-3.19
FSU-12	46.68	44.50	41.67	41.87	1.90	1.85	1.65	1.63	88.46	82.21	68.82	68.32	-0.50	-0.73	-13.89	-16.89
Russia	24.28	23.52	22.30	22.30	1.90	1.85	1.70	1.70	46.17	43.50	38.00	38.00	0.00	0.00	-5.50	-12.64
Ukraine	6.33	5.75	4.40	4.40	3.08	3.80	3.02	3.02	19.51	21.83	13.30	13.30	0.00	0.00	-8.53	-39.07
Kazakhstan	13.88	12.75	12.40	12.60	1.32	0.91	1.05	0.99	18.29	11.59	13.00	12.50	-0.50	-3.85	0.92	7.90
Baltic States	0.46	0.52	0.49	0.49	2.75	2.62	2.53	2.53	1.26	1.36	1.24	1.24	0.00	0.00	-0.12	-8.69
Eastern Europe	8.15	10.02	9.95	9.85	3.24	3.04	3.44	3.38	26.42	30.48	34.25	33.25	-1.00	-2.92	2.77	9.09
Poland	2.41	2.50	2.50	2.40	3.06	3.30	3.52	3.33	7.37	8.24	8.80	8.00	-0.80	-9.09	-0.24	-2.94
Romania	1.48	2.30	2.40	2.40	2.07	2.30	2.50	2.58	3.05	5.30	6.00	6.20	0.20	3.33	0.90	16.98
Egypt	0.88	0.89	0.90	0.90	5.26	5.35	5.44	5.44	4.62	4.78	4.90	4.90	0.00	0.00	0.12	2.51
Morocco	2.23	2.31	2.70	3.05	0.70	0.66	1.96	1.80	1.56	1.52	5.30	5.50	0.20	3.77	3.98	261.84
Brazil	2.00	1.41	1.45	1.45	1.37	1.50	1.38	1.38	2.74	2.11	2.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	-0.11	-5.08
Other Foreign	63.50	65.69	64.90	64.57	2.08	2.06	2.00	2.01	131.92	135.54	130.02	129.95	-0.07	-0.05	-5.59	-4.13
India	23.26	24.43	24.45	24.45	2.39	2.32	2.36	2.36	55.69	56.76	57.80	57.80	0.00	0.00	1.04	1.83
Turkey	8.80	8.85	8.80	8.80	1.76	1.86	1.59	1.59	15.50	16.50	14.00	14.00	0.00	0.00	-2.50	-15.15
Pakistan	7.88	8.30	8.06	8.06	1.99	1.95	1.87	1.87	15.68	16.16	15.10	15.10	0.00	0.00	-1.06	-6.54
Mexico	0.76	0.71	0.75	0.75	4.20	4.20	4.27	4.27	3.20	3.00	3.20	3.20	0.00	0.00	0.20	6.67
Saudi Arabia	0.91	0.80	0.50	0.50	4.49	4.53	4.40	4.40	4.07	3.60	2.20	2.20	0.00	0.00	-1.40	-38.89
Rep. of South Africa	0.74	1.07	1.10	1.10	1.77	1.84	1.82	1.82	1.32	1.96	2.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	2.04
Others	21.15	21.54	21.24	20.91	1.72	1.74	1.68	1.71	36.45	37.57	35.72	35.65	-0.07	-0.20	-1.92	-5.10

TABLE 4

Total Coarse Grain Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area			Yield			Production			Change in Production		
	Prel.			Prel.			Prel.			From last month		
	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95 Proj.	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95 Proj.	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95 Proj.	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95 Proj.
	Million hectares			Metric tons per hectare			Million metric tons			MMT		
World	318.91	310.37	312.35	2.71	2.53	2.74	2.76	2.76	2.76	2.75	0.32	9.29
United States	39.07	33.77	37.41	7.11	5.55	7.05	7.29	7.29	7.29	8.41	3.19	45.02
Total Foreign	279.85	276.60	274.95	2.09	2.16	2.15	2.14	2.14	2.14	-5.67	-0.96	-1.91
Major Exporters												
Canada	20.92	22.08	21.38	2.66	2.89	2.73	2.66	2.66	2.66	-2.81	-4.81	-12.87
Argentina	6.22	6.90	6.99	3.13	3.49	3.38	3.29	3.29	3.29	-0.76	-3.22	-4.95
Australia	3.84	3.74	3.72	3.67	3.58	3.60	3.60	3.60	3.60	0.00	0.00	-0.07
South Africa, Rep.	4.66	5.20	4.52	1.75	1.86	1.69	1.37	1.37	1.37	-2.05	-26.85	-42.33
Thailand	4.82	4.99	4.69	2.14	2.72	2.06	2.06	2.06	2.06	0.00	0.00	-28.93
	1.37	1.25	1.46	2.59	2.46	2.81	2.81	2.81	2.81	0.00	0.00	33.12
Major Importers												
FSU-12	99.83	98.16	95.30	2.51	2.57	2.56	2.54	2.54	2.54	-3.09	-1.27	-4.68
Russia	51.30	51.70	49.05	1.81	1.76	1.73	1.74	1.74	1.74	-0.35	-0.41	-7.08
Ukraine	33.36	32.09	29.70	1.67	1.59	1.61	1.61	1.61	1.61	0.00	0.00	-6.27
Kazakhstan	5.81	6.50	7.00	2.68	3.02	2.76	2.76	2.76	2.76	0.00	0.00	-1.63
Baltic States	7.93	8.80	8.15	1.33	1.04	1.04	1.05	1.05	1.05	-0.35	-4.14	-11.35
European Union	1.76	1.53	1.54	1.50	1.98	1.62	1.62	1.62	1.62	0.00	0.00	-17.98
Germany	18.09	16.74	16.60	4.56	4.96	4.74	4.68	4.68	4.68	-1.03	-1.32	-6.47
France	3.92	3.83	3.85	4.91	5.16	5.16	5.16	5.16	5.16	0.00	0.00	0.51
Eastern Europe	4.16	3.93	3.53	6.68	6.65	6.49	6.49	6.49	6.49	0.00	0.00	-12.49
Poland	16.83	16.64	16.51	2.57	2.67	2.90	2.80	2.80	2.80	-1.59	-3.32	4.31
Romania	5.92	6.04	6.05	2.13	2.52	2.54	2.39	2.39	2.39	-0.89	-5.79	-5.05
Czechoslovakia	4.31	4.13	4.17	2.10	2.46	2.68	2.58	2.58	2.58	-0.40	-3.59	6.13
Mexico	1.25	1.25	1.30	3.89	3.77	4.00	3.77	3.77	3.77	-0.30	-5.77	4.14
Other W. Europe	9.14	8.95	8.87	2.18	2.19	2.11	2.11	2.11	2.11	0.00	0.00	-4.54
	2.71	2.61	2.74	3.49	4.36	4.02	4.04	4.04	4.04	-0.12	-1.09	-4.10
Other Foreign	159.10	156.36	158.26	1.75	1.80	1.83	1.83	1.83	1.83	0.24	0.08	3.04
China	26.00	25.81	26.15	4.17	4.52	4.53	4.53	4.53	4.53	0.00	0.00	1.42
India	34.82	32.85	34.50	1.07	0.96	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	0.00	0.00	14.93
Brazil	12.83	14.17	14.00	2.33	2.31	2.27	2.27	2.27	2.27	0.00	0.00	-3.02
Turkey	4.49	4.60	4.56	2.08	2.27	1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95	0.00	0.00	-14.95
Indonesia	3.05	2.95	3.10	1.85	1.85	1.87	1.87	1.87	1.87	0.00	0.00	6.42
Philippines	3.33	3.10	3.60	1.43	1.45	1.42	1.42	1.42	1.42	0.00	0.00	13.33
Others	74.58	72.89	72.36	1.12	1.10	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.16	0.24	0.29	4.75

TABLE 5
Corn Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
	Prel.		1994/95 Proj.		Prel.		1994/95 Proj.		Prel.		1994/95 Proj.		From last month		From last year	
	1992/93	1993/94	Sep.	Oct.	1992/93	1993/94	Sep.	Oct.	1992/93	1993/94	Sep.	Oct.	MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT		Percent	
	131.76	128.81	132.56	132.53	4.04	3.63	4.05	4.12	532.86	467.71	537.23	545.92	8.69	1.62	78.21	16.72
	29.20	25.49	29.04	29.04	8.25	6.32	8.10	8.40	240.85	161.15	235.14	243.91	8.77	3.73	82.77	51.36
	102.56	103.32	103.53	103.50	2.85	2.97	2.92	2.92	292.01	306.56	302.09	302.01	-0.08	-0.03	-4.55	-1.49
	7.34	7.40	7.30	7.30	3.16	3.48	3.14	3.14	23.20	25.78	22.90	22.90	0.00	0.00	-2.88	-11.15
	2.45	2.40	2.40	2.40	4.16	4.17	4.17	4.17	10.20	10.00	10.00	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	3.66	3.90	3.60	3.60	2.62	3.30	2.50	2.50	9.60	12.88	9.00	9.00	0.00	0.00	-3.88	-30.10
	1.23	1.10	1.30	1.30	2.76	2.64	3.00	3.00	3.40	2.90	3.90	3.90	0.00	0.00	1.00	34.48
	22.51	22.04	21.49	21.48	3.36	3.52	3.43	3.42	75.63	77.63	73.75	73.47	-0.28	-0.38	-4.16	-5.36
	7.72	7.20	6.98	6.99	2.68	2.80	3.12	3.13	20.71	20.15	21.81	21.83	0.02	0.09	1.68	8.34
	3.33	3.10	3.00	3.00	2.05	2.58	2.83	2.83	6.83	8.00	8.50	8.50	0.00	0.00	0.50	6.25
	2.26	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.94	2.81	3.10	3.10	6.65	5.90	6.50	6.50	0.00	0.00	0.60	10.17
	3.70	3.62	3.48	3.48	7.86	8.06	7.67	7.61	29.11	29.15	26.68	26.48	-0.20	-0.75	-2.67	-9.16
	1.86	1.86	1.70	1.70	7.98	8.12	7.65	7.65	14.87	15.10	13.00	13.00	0.00	0.00	-2.10	-13.91
0.85	0.93	0.90	0.90	8.68	8.66	8.56	8.33	7.41	8.03	7.70	7.50	-0.20	-2.60	-0.53	-6.59	
Major Importers	8.10	8.00	7.90	7.90	2.10	2.13	2.03	2.03	17.00	17.00	16.00	16.00	0.00	0.00	-1.00	-5.88
	2.70	2.94	2.86	2.84	2.62	3.13	2.56	2.54	7.09	9.21	7.32	7.22	-0.10	-1.37	-1.99	-21.62
	0.81	0.81	0.80	0.80	2.64	3.04	2.38	2.38	2.14	2.45	1.90	1.90	0.00	0.00	-0.55	-22.35
	1.16	1.33	1.25	1.25	2.46	3.16	2.56	2.56	2.85	4.20	3.20	3.20	0.00	0.00	-1.00	-23.81
	0.20	0.20	0.19	0.19	6.63	8.76	8.13	8.13	1.34	1.74	1.57	1.57	0.00	0.00	-0.17	-9.98
	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	4.55	4.46	4.65	4.65	0.38	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.00	0.00	-0.00	-0.81
	72.71	73.87	74.74	74.72	2.66	2.75	2.75	2.75	193.18	203.16	205.44	205.64	0.20	0.10	2.48	1.22
	21.04	20.69	21.00	21.00	4.53	4.96	4.95	4.95	95.38	102.70	104.00	104.00	0.00	0.00	1.30	1.27
	12.40	13.70	13.50	13.50	2.35	2.34	2.30	2.30	29.20	32.00	31.00	31.00	0.00	0.00	-1.00	-3.13
	6.02	6.00	6.10	6.10	1.69	1.62	1.72	1.72	10.20	9.70	10.50	10.50	0.00	0.00	0.80	8.25
	0.86	0.99	0.95	0.93	5.70	6.59	6.53	6.88	4.88	6.50	6.20	6.40	0.20	3.23	-0.10	-1.55
	3.05	2.95	3.10	3.10	1.85	1.85	1.87	1.87	5.65	5.45	5.80	5.80	0.00	0.00	0.35	6.42
	3.33	3.10	3.60	3.60	1.43	1.45	1.42	1.42	4.75	4.50	5.10	5.10	0.00	0.00	0.60	13.33
	0.75	0.80	0.75	0.75	6.00	6.15	6.27	6.27	4.50	4.94	4.70	4.70	0.00	0.00	-0.24	-4.86
1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.67	1.50	1.83	1.83	2.00	1.80	2.20	2.20	0.00	0.00	0.40	22.22	
Others	24.06	24.45	24.54	24.54	1.52	1.45	1.46	1.46	36.62	35.57	35.94	35.94	-0.00	-0.00	0.37	1.04

TABLE 6

Barley Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
	Prel.		1994/95 Proj.		Prel.		1994/95 Proj.		Prel.		1994/95 Proj.		From last month		From last year	
	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95 Proj.	1994/95 Proj.	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95 Proj.	1994/95 Proj.	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95 Proj.	1994/95 Proj.	MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons							
World	72.71	74.16	73.22	72.78	2.28	2.28	2.26	2.22	165.66	168.89	165.84	161.92	-3.92	-2.36	-6.97	-4.12
United States	2.96	2.75	2.77	2.70	3.36	3.17	3.03	3.02	9.97	8.71	8.39	8.17	-0.22	-2.62	-0.54	-6.22
Total Foreign	69.75	71.41	70.45	70.08	2.23	2.24	2.23	2.19	155.69	160.17	157.45	153.75	-3.70	-2.35	-6.42	-4.01
European Union	11.43	10.11	10.07	10.01	3.79	4.22	4.02	3.96	43.32	42.63	40.43	39.61	-0.82	-2.02	-3.02	-7.09
Denmark	0.89	0.72	0.75	0.69	3.33	4.72	4.93	4.49	2.97	3.40	3.70	3.10	-0.60	-16.22	-0.30	-8.82
France	1.80	1.60	1.40	1.40	5.88	5.55	5.71	5.71	10.58	8.88	8.00	8.00	0.00	0.00	-0.88	-9.91
Germany	2.41	2.20	2.10	2.10	5.06	5.00	5.19	5.19	12.20	11.00	10.90	10.90	0.00	0.00	-0.10	-0.91
Italy	0.45	0.43	0.40	0.40	3.87	3.84	3.75	3.75	1.74	1.63	1.50	1.50	0.00	0.00	-0.13	-8.20
Spain	4.01	3.48	3.80	3.80	1.52	2.74	2.11	2.11	6.11	9.52	8.00	8.00	0.00	0.00	-1.52	-15.97
United Kingdom	1.31	1.18	1.10	1.10	5.61	5.12	5.45	5.27	7.35	6.04	6.00	5.80	-0.20	-3.33	-0.24	-3.97
FSU-12	25.96	28.65	28.78	28.38	1.95	1.80	1.81	1.82	50.70	51.64	51.96	51.56	-0.40	-0.77	-0.08	-0.15
Russia	14.56	15.45	15.40	15.40	1.85	1.72	1.75	1.75	26.99	26.63	27.00	27.00	0.00	0.00	0.37	1.40
Ukraine	3.45	3.97	4.70	4.70	2.93	3.18	2.98	2.98	10.11	12.60	14.00	14.00	0.00	0.00	1.40	11.11
Kazakhstan	5.72	7.00	6.50	6.10	1.49	1.02	1.00	1.00	8.51	7.15	6.50	6.10	-0.40	-6.15	-1.05	-14.66
Baltic States	1.23	0.95	0.99	0.99	1.37	2.02	1.54	1.54	1.69	1.91	1.52	1.52	0.00	0.00	-0.39	-20.25
Eastern Europe	3.67	3.74	3.77	3.77	3.11	2.89	3.16	2.98	11.44	10.81	11.93	11.23	-0.70	-5.87	0.43	3.93
Poland	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	2.35	2.75	2.58	2.58	2.82	3.30	3.10	3.10	0.00	0.00	-0.20	-6.06
Czechoslovakia	0.89	0.88	0.90	0.90	4.00	3.73	4.11	3.78	3.55	3.30	3.70	3.40	-0.30	-8.11	0.10	3.03
Romania	0.63	0.64	0.76	0.76	2.67	2.42	2.63	2.11	1.68	1.55	2.00	1.60	-0.40	-20.00	0.05	3.23
Canada	3.79	4.16	4.10	4.10	2.88	3.12	3.05	2.85	10.92	12.97	12.50	11.70	-0.80	-6.40	-1.27	-9.81
Other W. Europe	1.42	1.35	1.46	1.44	3.47	3.99	3.90	3.96	4.92	5.39	5.70	5.70	0.00	0.00	0.31	5.83
Sweden	0.43	0.39	0.47	0.45	2.92	4.28	3.62	3.78	1.26	1.67	1.70	1.70	0.00	0.00	0.03	1.74
Turkey	3.44	3.55	3.70	3.70	1.89	2.06	1.81	1.81	6.50	7.30	6.70	6.70	0.00	0.00	-0.60	-8.22
Australia	2.96	3.52	2.60	2.53	1.82	1.94	1.65	1.19	5.40	6.82	4.30	3.00	-1.30	-30.23	-3.82	-55.98
China	1.25	1.23	1.20	1.20	3.20	3.43	3.33	3.33	4.00	4.20	4.00	4.00	0.00	0.00	-0.20	-4.76
Morocco	2.23	2.15	2.40	2.60	0.48	0.47	1.42	1.43	1.08	1.02	3.40	3.72	0.32	9.41	2.70	265.06
India	0.95	0.90	0.90	0.90	1.79	1.68	1.78	1.78	1.70	1.51	1.60	1.60	0.00	0.00	0.09	5.96
Others	11.41	11.12	10.49	10.47	1.23	1.26	1.28	1.28	14.02	13.99	13.41	13.41	-0.01	-0.04	-0.58	-4.17

TABLE 7
Oats Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
	Prel.		1994/95 Proj.		Prel.		1994/95 Proj.		Prel.		1994/95 Proj.		From last month		From last year	
	1992/93	1993/94	1993/94	1994/95 Proj.	1992/93	1993/94	1993/94	1994/95 Proj.	1992/93	1993/94	1993/94	1994/95 Proj.	1992/93	1993/94	1993/94	1994/95 Proj.
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT		Percent	
World	20.04	19.76	19.89	19.61	1.68	1.78	1.74	1.71	33.58	35.11	34.64	33.60	-1.05	-3.02	-1.52	-4.32
United States	1.82	1.54	1.67	1.63	2.35	1.95	2.15	2.05	4.28	3.00	3.60	3.33	-0.26	-7.29	0.34	11.28
Total Foreign	18.22	18.22	18.22	17.98	1.61	1.76	1.70	1.68	29.30	32.12	31.05	30.26	-0.78	-2.53	-1.85	-5.77
FSU-12	9.85	9.80	9.65	9.80	1.42	1.47	1.40	1.41	13.97	14.42	13.48	13.78	0.30	2.23	-0.64	-4.45
Russia	8.54	8.39	8.30	8.30	1.32	1.38	1.33	1.33	11.24	11.54	11.00	11.00	0.00	0.00	-0.54	-4.67
Ukraine	0.50	0.51	0.50	0.50	2.52	2.56	2.20	2.20	1.25	1.30	1.10	1.10	0.00	0.00	-0.20	-15.38
Belarus	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.33	2.17	2.28	2.27	2.27	0.72	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Baltic States	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.90	1.81	1.24	1.24	0.16	0.30	0.21	0.21	0.00	0.00	-0.09	-29.77
Maj. Foreign Exporters	3.08	3.05	3.29	2.89	1.95	2.27	2.17	2.13	6.02	6.93	7.15	6.16	-0.99	-13.85	-0.77	-11.15
Canada	1.24	1.34	1.50	1.50	2.28	2.65	2.57	2.50	2.82	3.55	3.85	3.75	-0.10	-2.60	0.20	5.66
Sweden	0.34	0.30	0.34	0.32	2.36	4.32	3.53	3.31	0.81	1.30	1.20	1.06	-0.14	-11.67	-0.24	-18.15
Australia	1.15	1.06	1.10	0.72	1.68	1.56	1.50	1.25	1.94	1.65	1.65	0.90	-0.75	-45.45	-0.75	-45.52
Argentina	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	1.29	1.25	1.29	1.29	0.45	0.44	0.45	0.45	0.00	0.00	0.01	2.97
Other Foreign	5.12	5.21	5.10	5.12	1.79	2.01	2.00	1.98	9.16	10.46	10.21	10.11	-0.10	-0.93	-0.35	-3.35
China	0.54	0.54	0.50	0.50	1.19	1.19	1.20	1.20	0.64	0.64	0.60	0.60	0.00	0.00	-0.04	-6.25
European Union	1.26	1.31	1.31	1.33	2.85	3.18	3.11	3.07	3.58	4.16	4.08	4.08	0.00	0.00	-0.08	-1.97
France	0.17	0.17	0.16	0.16	4.24	4.19	4.19	4.19	0.70	0.70	0.67	0.67	0.00	0.00	-0.03	-4.29
Germany	0.36	0.36	0.40	0.40	3.67	4.72	4.13	4.13	1.31	1.70	1.65	1.65	0.00	0.00	-0.05	-2.94
Italy	0.15	0.14	0.13	0.15	2.28	2.57	2.31	2.48	0.33	0.36	0.30	0.36	0.06	20.00	0.00	0.00
United Kingdom	0.11	0.10	0.09	0.09	5.00	5.00	5.39	5.39	0.53	0.50	0.49	0.49	0.00	0.00	-0.01	-3.00
Eastern Europe	1.20	1.31	1.33	1.33	1.86	2.07	2.09	2.01	2.22	2.71	2.78	2.68	-0.10	-3.60	-0.03	-1.11
Czechoslovakia	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.10	3.00	3.24	3.50	3.50	0.26	0.28	0.35	0.35	0.00	0.00	0.07	27.27
Poland	0.67	0.64	0.65	0.65	1.84	2.34	2.15	2.00	1.23	1.50	1.40	1.30	-0.10	-7.14	-0.20	-13.33
Yugoslavia	0.05	0.13	0.12	0.12	1.80	1.77	1.67	1.67	0.09	0.23	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.00	-0.03	-13.04
Finland	0.34	0.33	0.34	0.34	3.16	3.64	3.53	3.53	1.06	1.20	1.20	1.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Norway	0.13	0.12	0.12	0.12	2.39	3.75	2.50	2.50	0.32	0.45	0.30	0.30	0.00	0.00	-0.15	-33.33
Turkey	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	1.87	1.93	2.00	2.00	0.28	0.28	0.30	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.02	7.14
Others	1.51	1.46	1.35	1.35	0.70	0.70	0.71	0.71	1.06	1.03	0.95	0.96	0.00	0.52	-0.07	-6.63

TABLE 8
Rye Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
	Prel.		1994/95 Proj.		Prel.		1994/95 Proj.		Prel.		1994/95 Proj.		From last month		From last year	
	1992/93	1993/94	Sep.	Oct.	1992/93	1993/94	Sep.	Oct.	1992/93	1993/94	Sep.	Oct.	MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
													</			

TABLE 9
Sorghum Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
	Prel.		1994/95 Proj.		Prel.		1994/95 Proj.		Prel.		1994/95 Proj.		From last month		From last year	
	1992/93	1993/94	1993/94	1994/95 Proj.	1992/93	1993/94	1993/94	1994/95 Proj.	1992/93	1993/94	1993/94	1994/95 Proj.	1992/93	1993/94	1993/94	1994/95 Proj.
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT		Percent	
World	40.06	37.72	37.93	37.88	1.61	1.41	1.51	1.51	64.47	53.11	57.16	57.22	0.06	0.10	4.11	7.74
United States	4.92	3.84	3.76	3.76	4.57	3.76	4.29	4.32	22.46	14.42	16.13	16.27	0.14	0.84	1.84	12.77
Total Foreign	35.15	33.88	34.17	34.12	1.20	1.14	1.20	1.20	42.02	38.69	41.03	40.96	-0.08	-0.18	2.27	5.86
India	13.11	12.95	12.80	12.80	0.99	0.91	0.98	0.98	12.96	11.80	12.50	12.50	0.00	0.00	0.70	5.93
China	1.30	1.34	1.50	1.50	3.65	3.73	3.87	3.87	4.74	5.00	5.80	5.80	0.00	0.00	0.80	16.00
Mexico	0.70	0.60	0.62	0.62	3.40	3.40	3.39	3.39	2.38	2.04	2.10	2.10	0.00	0.00	0.06	2.94
Nigeria	4.80	4.60	4.60	4.60	0.79	0.80	0.83	0.83	3.80	3.70	3.80	3.80	0.00	0.00	0.10	2.70
Sudan	4.50	3.70	4.00	4.00	0.90	0.65	0.75	0.75	4.05	2.40	3.00	3.00	0.00	0.00	0.60	25.00
Argentina	0.72	0.65	0.65	0.65	3.95	3.51	3.54	3.54	2.83	2.27	2.30	2.30	0.00	0.00	0.03	1.32
Australia	0.43	0.50	0.70	0.70	1.28	1.83	2.00	2.00	0.55	0.92	1.40	1.40	0.00	0.00	0.48	52.67
Ethiopia	0.93	0.93	0.93	0.93	1.41	1.30	1.24	1.24	1.30	1.20	1.15	1.15	0.00	0.00	-0.05	-4.17
Colombia	0.20	0.24	0.25	0.25	3.08	3.00	3.00	3.00	0.62	0.72	0.75	0.75	0.00	0.00	0.03	4.17
Venezuela	0.24	0.25	0.25	0.25	2.20	1.80	1.80	1.80	0.53	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Egypt	0.13	0.14	0.13	0.13	4.73	5.29	4.62	4.62	0.62	0.74	0.60	0.60	0.00	0.00	-0.14	-18.92
Yemen	0.61	0.50	0.50	0.50	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.61	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tanzania	0.65	0.68	0.65	0.65	0.92	0.74	0.80	0.80	0.60	0.50	0.52	0.52	0.00	0.00	0.02	4.00
Niger	1.50	1.50	1.30	1.30	0.27	0.23	0.35	0.35	0.40	0.35	0.45	0.45	0.00	0.00	0.10	28.57
Rep. of South Africa	0.17	0.16	0.15	0.15	2.52	2.68	2.50	2.50	0.43	0.43	0.38	0.38	0.00	0.00	-0.06	-13.19
Thailand	0.14	0.15	0.16	0.16	1.07	1.20	1.25	1.25	0.15	0.18	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.02	11.11
Others	21.90	20.78	21.21	21.16	1.32	1.29	1.34	1.34	28.91	26.71	28.33	28.26	-0.08	-0.26	1.55	5.80

TABLE 10

Rice Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield (Rough)				Production (Milled)				Change in Production			
	Prel.		1994/95 Proj.		Prel.		1994/95 Proj.		Prel.		1994/95 Proj.		From last month		From last year	
	1992/93	1993/94	Sep.	Oct.	1992/93	1993/94	Sep.	Oct.	1992/93	1993/94	Sep.	Oct.	MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT		Percent	
World	145.19	144.27	144.45	144.92	3.59	3.60	3.60	3.60	352.53	350.30	350.85	352.06	1.21	0.35	1.76	0.50
United States	1.27	1.15	1.34	1.31	6.43	6.18	6.47	6.64	5.70	4.96	6.04	6.11	0.06	1.06	1.15	23.18
Total Foreign	143.92	143.12	143.12	143.61	3.57	3.58	3.57	3.57	346.83	345.34	344.81	345.96	1.15	0.33	0.61	0.18
Major Exporters	16.01	16.35	16.90	16.90	2.37	2.42	2.41	2.41	24.03	24.90	25.70	25.70	0.00	0.00	0.80	3.21
Thailand	9.18	8.70	9.20	9.20	2.17	2.12	2.17	2.17	13.15	12.20	13.20	13.20	0.00	0.00	1.00	8.20
Burma	4.86	5.44	5.50	5.50	2.76	2.77	2.82	2.82	7.77	8.75	9.00	9.00	0.00	0.00	0.25	2.86
Pakistan	1.97	2.21	2.20	2.20	2.37	2.69	2.39	2.39	3.12	3.95	3.50	3.50	0.00	0.00	-0.45	-11.39
Major Importers	14.58	14.48	14.03	14.03	4.17	4.15	4.13	4.13	40.57	40.08	38.73	38.73	0.00	0.00	-1.35	-3.37
Indonesia	11.10	11.00	10.54	10.54	4.34	4.38	4.35	4.35	31.35	31.32	29.80	29.80	0.00	0.00	-1.52	-4.85
Rep. of Korea	1.16	1.14	1.12	1.12	6.27	5.73	6.10	6.10	5.33	4.75	5.00	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.25	5.26
European Union	0.36	0.34	0.34	0.34	5.98	5.74	5.86	5.86	1.40	1.28	1.29	1.29	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.86
Iran	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	3.46	3.81	3.70	3.70	1.50	1.65	1.60	1.60	0.00	0.00	-0.05	-3.03
Nigeria	0.65	0.68	0.69	0.69	1.28	1.42	1.21	1.21	0.50	0.58	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.00	-0.08	-13.79
Other Foreign	112.68	111.63	111.50	111.99	3.68	3.70	3.70	3.70	281.46	279.58	279.53	280.68	1.15	0.41	1.10	0.39
China	32.09	30.36	30.00	30.00	5.80	5.85	5.79	5.79	130.35	124.39	121.50	121.50	0.00	0.00	-2.89	-2.32
India	41.40	42.20	42.00	42.50	2.63	2.77	2.75	2.75	72.61	78.00	77.00	78.00	1.00	1.30	0.00	0.00
Bangladesh	10.16	10.02	10.00	10.00	2.71	2.67	2.70	2.70	18.34	17.87	18.00	18.00	0.00	0.00	0.14	0.76
Vietnam	6.51	6.50	6.50	6.50	3.33	3.52	3.46	3.46	14.32	15.10	14.85	14.85	0.00	0.00	-0.25	-1.66
Japan	2.11	2.14	2.20	2.20	6.28	4.58	6.56	6.68	9.62	7.13	10.50	10.70	0.20	1.90	3.57	50.09
Brazil	4.38	4.28	4.25	4.25	2.26	2.44	2.35	2.35	6.73	7.10	6.80	6.80	0.00	0.00	-0.30	-4.23
Philippines	3.24	3.20	3.40	3.40	2.94	2.93	2.85	2.85	6.18	6.10	6.30	6.30	0.00	0.00	0.20	3.28
Taiwan	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	5.19	5.50	5.12	5.12	1.50	1.64	1.50	1.50	0.00	0.00	-0.14	-8.54
FSU—12	0.62	0.62	0.61	0.60	3.06	3.04	3.22	3.15	1.23	1.22	1.27	1.22	-0.05	-3.94	-0.00	-0.16
Russia	0.27	0.26	0.25	0.25	2.85	2.96	3.08	3.08	0.49	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Australia	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	7.64	8.20	8.34	8.34	0.68	0.77	0.78	0.78	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.13
Others	11.66	11.78	12.02	12.02	2.83	2.86	2.91	2.90	19.89	20.27	21.04	21.04	0.00	0.00	0.78	3.83

TABLE 11

Total Oilseed Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
	Prel.		1994/95 Proj.		Prel.		1994/95 Proj.		Prel.		1994/95 Proj.		From last month		From last year	
	1992/93	1993/94	Sep.	Oct.	1992/93	1993/94	Sep.	Oct.	1992/93	1993/94	Sep.	Oct.	MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World Total 1/ Total Foreign 1/ Copra Palm Kernel	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons							
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	227.13	227.09	246.44	251.39	4.96	2.01	24.31	10.70
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	158.72	167.65	172.77	173.56	0.79	0.45	5.91	3.52
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.84	4.82	4.99	4.99	0.00	0.00	0.17	3.48
Major Oilseeds 2/ United States 2/	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.00	4.21	4.34	4.34	0.00	0.00	0.13	3.04
	145.48	148.18	155.01	155.26	1.50	1.47	1.53	1.56	218.29	218.05	237.11	242.06	4.96	2.09	24.01	11.01
	29.63	30.13	32.10	32.11	2.31	1.97	2.29	2.42	68.41	59.44	73.67	77.84	4.17	5.66	18.40	30.95
Foreign Oilseeds 2/ China Brazil India Argentina FSU-12 Russia Ukraine Uzbekistan Turkmenistan Canada European Union France Italy Germany Spain United Kingdom Indonesia Pakistan Eastern Europe Poland Romania Hungary Turkey Philippines Paraguay Mexico Others	115.85	118.05	122.90	123.15	1.29	1.34	1.33	1.33	149.89	158.61	163.44	164.23	0.79	0.48	5.61	3.54
	23.83	24.09	24.90	24.90	1.39	1.59	1.50	1.50	33.04	38.29	37.25	37.25	0.00	0.00	-1.04	-2.72
	11.93	12.58	12.85	12.85	1.96	2.01	1.92	1.92	23.38	25.33	24.69	24.69	0.00	0.00	-0.64	-2.53
	27.92	28.41	28.60	28.70	0.81	0.80	0.80	0.81	22.68	22.72	22.74	23.34	0.60	2.64	0.61	2.71
	7.64	8.11	8.54	8.64	1.93	2.02	1.96	1.94	14.76	16.40	16.73	16.78	0.05	0.29	0.37	2.26
	9.00	8.88	8.99	8.99	1.15	1.13	1.17	1.19	10.32	10.05	10.48	10.68	0.20	1.95	0.63	6.29
	3.71	3.66	3.87	3.87	1.01	0.92	0.98	0.98	3.74	3.35	3.80	3.80	0.00	0.00	0.45	13.43
	1.79	1.78	1.79	1.79	1.35	1.33	1.32	1.32	2.42	2.38	2.37	2.37	0.00	0.00	-0.01	-0.42
	1.67	1.63	1.50	1.50	1.42	1.52	1.60	1.68	2.38	2.49	2.41	2.53	0.12	5.02	0.05	1.81
	0.57	0.57	0.57	0.57	1.25	1.29	1.30	1.41	0.71	0.74	0.74	0.80	0.06	8.24	0.06	8.10
	3.54	4.90	6.74	6.70	1.53	1.51	1.46	1.46	5.41	7.41	9.84	9.75	-0.09	-0.91	2.34	31.58
	5.71	5.59	5.82	5.83	2.06	1.92	2.10	2.10	11.77	10.74	12.22	12.25	0.03	0.22	1.51	14.02
	1.71	1.44	1.75	1.75	2.33	2.35	2.46	2.46	3.99	3.38	4.31	4.31	0.00	0.00	0.93	27.43
	0.48	0.29	0.40	0.40	2.78	2.93	2.93	2.93	1.34	0.86	1.17	1.17	0.00	0.00	0.31	36.68
	1.07	1.09	1.26	1.26	2.62	2.81	2.66	2.66	2.79	3.06	3.35	3.35	0.00	0.00	0.29	9.47
	1.47	1.74	1.34	1.34	1.02	0.73	0.91	0.91	1.50	1.28	1.22	1.22	0.00	0.00	-0.06	-4.84
	0.42	0.38	0.41	0.41	2.73	2.83	2.68	2.68	1.15	1.06	1.11	1.11	0.00	0.00	0.05	4.25
	2.07	2.15	2.19	2.19	1.23	1.25	1.24	1.24	2.54	2.69	2.73	2.73	0.00	0.00	0.04	1.53
	3.31	3.27	3.27	3.27	1.05	0.93	1.11	1.11	3.49	3.05	3.61	3.61	0.00	0.00	0.56	18.21
	2.63	2.45	2.29	2.33	1.50	1.50	1.65	1.70	3.96	3.67	3.77	3.96	0.19	5.04	0.29	8.02
	0.42	0.35	0.35	0.35	1.81	1.70	1.86	1.86	0.76	0.60	0.65	0.65	0.00	0.00	0.05	9.24
	0.73	0.67	0.61	0.64	1.02	1.19	1.24	1.47	0.75	0.79	0.76	0.94	0.18	23.65	0.15	18.81
	0.48	0.43	0.44	0.44	1.74	1.74	1.95	1.95	0.84	0.75	0.85	0.85	0.00	0.00	0.10	13.18
	1.41	1.21	1.35	1.35	1.43	1.47	1.47	1.47	2.02	1.77	1.98	1.98	0.00	0.00	0.21	11.63
	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.74	0.79	0.72	0.72	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.27
	1.29	1.46	1.42	1.48	1.57	1.40	1.50	1.43	2.02	2.04	2.13	2.12	-0.01	-0.52	0.08	3.67
	0.45	0.35	0.46	0.46	1.73	1.85	1.79	1.79	0.77	0.64	0.83	0.83	0.00	0.00	0.19	29.04
	15.06	14.53	15.42	15.40	0.91	0.95	0.93	0.92	13.67	13.75	14.39	14.21	-0.18	-1.26	0.47	3.40

1/ Major oilseeds plus copra and palm kernel. 2/ Individual countries and regions include soybean, cottonseed, peanut (inshell), sunflowerseed, and rapeseed.

TABLE 12

Soybean Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
	Prel.		1994/95 Proj.		Prel.		1994/95 Proj.		Prel.		1994/95 Proj.		From last month		From last year	
	1992/93	1993/94	Sep.	Oct.	1992/93	1993/94	Sep.	Oct.	1992/93	1993/94	Sep.	Oct.	MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World	56.61	60.54	61.87	61.89	2.07	1.93	2.06	2.12	116.96	116.95	127.18	131.29	4.11	3.24	14.35	12.27
United States	23.55	23.18	24.57	24.57	2.53	2.19	2.57	2.72	59.55	50.86	63.03	66.90	3.86	6.13	16.04	31.54
Total Foreign	33.07	37.36	37.30	37.32	1.74	1.77	1.72	1.73	57.41	66.09	64.15	64.40	0.25	0.39	-1.69	-2.56
Major Exporters	16.51	17.85	17.88	17.88	3.34	2.15	2.12	2.12	35.45	38.30	37.95	37.95	0.00	0.00	-0.35	-0.91
Brazil	10.63	11.40	11.40	11.40	2.12	2.15	2.08	2.08	22.50	24.50	23.70	23.70	0.00	0.00	-0.80	-3.27
Argentina	4.90	5.40	5.40	5.40	2.29	2.22	2.30	2.30	11.20	12.00	12.40	12.40	0.00	0.00	0.40	3.33
Paraguay	0.98	1.05	1.08	1.08	1.79	1.71	1.72	1.72	1.75	1.80	1.85	1.85	0.00	0.00	0.05	2.78
Other Foreign	16.56	19.51	19.43	19.45	1.33	1.42	1.35	1.36	21.96	27.79	26.20	26.45	0.25	0.95	-1.34	-4.83
China	7.22	9.70	9.70	9.70	1.43	1.58	1.42	1.42	10.30	15.31	13.80	13.80	0.00	0.00	-1.51	-9.86
Canada	0.56	0.72	0.83	0.83	2.48	2.57	2.41	2.66	1.39	1.85	2.00	2.21	0.21	10.50	0.36	19.46
Eastern Europe	0.30	0.20	0.16	0.18	1.06	1.29	1.47	1.53	0.32	0.26	0.24	0.28	0.04	16.67	0.02	7.28
European Union	0.42	0.23	0.32	0.32	2.84	3.21	3.18	3.18	1.18	0.74	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.27	36.14
India	3.63	4.25	3.90	3.90	0.86	0.94	0.83	0.83	3.11	4.00	3.25	3.25	0.00	0.00	-0.75	-18.75
Indonesia	1.44	1.48	1.50	1.50	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.65	1.70	1.72	1.72	0.00	0.00	0.02	1.18
FSU-12	0.79	0.75	0.78	0.78	0.81	0.86	0.95	0.95	0.63	0.65	0.74	0.74	0.00	0.00	0.09	13.60
Russia	0.65	0.63	0.65	0.65	0.78	0.80	0.92	0.92	0.51	0.50	0.60	0.60	0.00	0.00	0.10	20.72
Ukraine	0.10	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.78	1.25	1.13	1.13	0.08	0.10	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.00	-0.01	-10.00
Mexico	0.31	0.22	0.23	0.23	1.88	2.15	2.17	2.17	0.57	0.47	0.49	0.49	0.00	0.00	0.02	3.81
Thailand	0.34	0.35	0.36	0.36	1.40	1.28	1.39	1.39	0.48	0.45	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.05	11.11
Korea, DPR	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.34	1.18	1.18	1.18	1.18	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Japan	0.11	0.09	0.08	0.08	1.71	1.16	1.38	1.38	0.19	0.10	0.11	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.01	8.91
Bolivia	0.24	0.27	0.30	0.30	1.96	1.93	1.83	1.83	0.47	0.52	0.55	0.55	0.00	0.00	0.03	5.77
Rep. of Korea	0.11	0.12	0.11	0.11	1.68	1.45	1.55	1.55	0.18	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Colombia	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.06	2.11	2.04	2.12	2.12	0.10	0.11	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.02	13.39
Others	0.72	0.74	0.77	0.77	1.38	1.44	1.44	1.44	1.00	1.06	1.10	1.10	-0.00	-0.00	0.04	3.96

TABLE 13
Cottonseed Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
	Prel.				Prel.				Prel.				From last month			
	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95 Proj.	1994/95 Proj.	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95 Proj.	1994/95 Proj.	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95 Proj.	1994/95 Proj.	From last month	From last year	From last year	From last year
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World	32.34	30.45	32.42	32.61	0.98	0.96	1.02	1.02	31.62	29.35	33.00	33.28	0.28	0.86	3.93	13.41
United States	4.51	5.17	5.42	5.43	1.25	1.11	1.24	1.25	5.65	5.76	6.71	6.81	0.10	1.45	1.05	18.20
Total Foreign	27.83	25.28	27.01	27.17	0.93	0.93	0.97	0.97	25.97	23.59	26.29	26.48	0.19	0.71	2.89	12.24
China	6.84	5.00	5.55	5.55	1.12	1.27	1.33	1.33	7.66	6.37	7.40	7.40	0.00	0.00	1.03	16.17
FSU-12	2.89	2.82	2.70	2.70	1.27	1.36	1.42	1.50	3.68	3.84	3.84	4.05	0.20	5.31	0.21	5.53
Uzbekistan	1.67	1.63	1.50	1.50	1.42	1.52	1.60	1.68	2.37	2.48	2.40	2.53	0.12	5.03	0.05	1.81
Turkmenistan	0.57	0.57	0.57	0.57	1.25	1.29	1.30	1.41	0.71	0.74	0.74	0.80	0.06	8.24	0.06	8.10
Pakistan	2.84	2.80	2.80	2.80	1.09	0.94	1.14	1.14	3.08	2.62	3.18	3.18	0.00	0.00	0.56	21.20
India	7.54	7.32	7.70	7.70	0.62	0.56	0.58	0.58	4.67	4.10	4.44	4.44	0.00	0.00	0.34	8.32
Brazil	1.22	1.09	1.35	1.35	0.60	0.62	0.61	0.61	0.73	0.67	0.83	0.83	0.00	0.00	0.16	23.51
Turkey	0.64	0.56	0.57	0.57	1.40	1.60	1.59	1.59	0.89	0.89	0.91	0.91	0.00	0.00	0.01	1.23
African Franc Zone	1.24	1.17	1.28	1.28	0.77	0.75	0.82	0.82	0.96	0.88	1.05	1.05	0.00	0.00	0.17	19.75
Australia	0.26	0.27	0.23	0.23	2.02	1.85	1.78	1.78	0.53	0.50	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.00	-0.10	-19.52
Egypt	0.36	0.37	0.31	0.31	1.50	1.83	1.86	1.63	0.54	0.68	0.58	0.51	-0.07	-12.46	-0.17	-25.59
Argentina	0.33	0.48	0.60	0.70	0.77	0.84	0.81	0.76	0.25	0.40	0.49	0.54	0.05	9.86	0.13	32.43
Paraguay	0.27	0.37	0.30	0.37	0.87	0.54	0.78	0.61	0.23	0.20	0.23	0.22	-0.01	-4.70	0.02	12.63
Greece	0.28	0.35	0.37	0.38	1.57	1.55	1.46	1.50	0.43	0.54	0.54	0.57	0.03	4.99	0.03	4.60
Syria	0.21	0.20	0.20	0.19	2.25	2.21	2.32	2.21	0.48	0.43	0.46	0.42	-0.04	-9.48	-0.01	-2.33
Mexico	0.04	0.03	0.14	0.14	1.79	1.61	1.56	1.56	0.08	0.05	0.22	0.22	0.00	0.00	0.17	338.00
Colombia	0.12	0.09	0.12	0.12	0.97	1.12	1.03	1.03	0.12	0.10	0.12	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.02	23.00
Sudan	0.15	0.14	0.17	0.17	0.99	0.90	1.12	1.12	0.15	0.12	0.19	0.19	0.00	0.00	0.07	56.56
Others	2.62	2.23	2.62	2.62	0.58	0.54	0.54	0.55	1.51	1.20	1.41	1.44	0.03	2.49	0.24	20.45

TABLE 14

Peanut Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production					
	Prel.				Prel.				Prel.				From last month		From last year			
	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95 Proj.	1994/95 Proj.	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95 Proj.	1994/95 Proj.	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95 Proj.	1994/95 Proj.	MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent		
													Million metric tons					

October 1994

Production Estimates & Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 15
Sunflowerseed Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
	Prel.				Prel.				Prel.				From last month		From last year	
	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95 Proj.	1994/95 Proj.	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95 Proj.	1994/95 Proj.	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95 Proj.	1994/95 Proj.	MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
			</													

TABLE 16

Rapeseed Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
	Prel.		1994/95 Proj.		Prel.		1994/95 Proj.		Prel.		1994/95 Proj.		From last month		From last year	
	1992/93	1993/94	Sep.	Oct.	1992/93	1993/94	Sep.	Oct.	1992/93	1993/94	Sep.	Oct.	MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons							
World	19.61	19.84	22.49	22.43	1.29	1.35	1.33	1.32	25.35	26.81	29.94	29.54	-0.40	-1.34	2.73	10.16
United States	0.05	0.08	0.13	0.13	1.60	1.53	1.55	1.55	0.09	0.12	0.19	0.19	0.00	0.00	0.08	64.41
Total Foreign	19.56	19.76	22.36	22.31	1.29	1.35	1.33	1.32	25.27	26.69	29.74	29.34	-0.40	-1.34	2.65	9.92
India	6.31	6.17	6.20	6.20	0.77	0.89	0.86	0.86	4.87	5.50	5.35	5.35	0.00	0.00	-0.15	-2.73
China	5.98	5.30	5.70	5.70	1.28	1.31	1.30	1.30	7.65	6.94	7.40	7.40	0.00	0.00	0.46	6.63
Canada	2.90	4.10	5.82	5.78	1.34	1.34	1.32	1.28	3.90	5.48	7.70	7.40	-0.30	-3.90	1.92	35.04
European Union	2.31	2.14	2.41	2.41	2.62	2.78	2.62	2.62	6.06	5.97	6.29	6.29	0.00	0.00	0.32	5.45
France	0.69	0.57	0.68	0.68	2.64	2.78	2.65	2.65	1.81	1.57	1.80	1.80	0.00	0.00	0.23	14.65
Germany	1.00	1.01	1.07	1.07	2.61	2.83	2.67	2.67	2.62	2.85	2.86	2.86	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.35
United Kingdom	0.42	0.38	0.41	0.41	2.73	2.83	2.68	2.68	1.15	1.06	1.11	1.11	0.00	0.00	0.05	4.25
Denmark	0.17	0.16	0.16	0.16	2.39	2.54	2.34	2.34	0.41	0.42	0.38	0.38	0.00	0.00	-0.04	-10.07
Eastern Europe	0.61	0.54	0.54	0.54	1.97	1.98	2.08	2.08	1.20	1.07	1.13	1.13	0.00	0.00	0.06	5.72
Poland	0.42	0.35	0.35	0.35	1.81	1.70	1.86	1.86	0.76	0.60	0.65	0.65	0.00	0.00	0.05	9.24
Czechoslovakia	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	2.52	2.80	2.80	2.80	0.38	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
FSU—12	0.33	0.29	0.30	0.30	0.96	0.92	0.87	0.87	0.32	0.27	0.26	0.26	0.00	0.00	-0.01	-4.06
Russia	0.18	0.11	0.12	0.12	0.93	0.85	0.83	0.83	0.16	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.17
Sweden	0.13	0.14	0.15	0.15	1.94	2.20	2.27	2.27	0.25	0.31	0.34	0.34	0.00	0.00	0.03	8.28
Pakistan	0.32	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.76	0.74	0.74	0.74	0.24	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Bangladesh	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.66	0.66	0.66	0.66	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Finland	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	1.80	1.81	1.81	1.81	0.12	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Others	0.26	0.35	0.52	0.51	1.64	1.65	1.33	1.16	0.42	0.57	0.69	0.59	-0.10	-14.45	0.02	3.14

October 1994

Production Estimates & Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 17
Copra, Palm Kernel, and Palm Oil Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Production				Change in Production			
	Prel.		1994/95 Proj.		From last month		From last year	
	1992/93	1993/94	Sep.	Oct.				
	Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
COPRA								
World	4.84	4.82	4.99	4.99	0.00	0.00	0.17	3.48
Philippines	2.14	2.01	2.10	2.10	0.00	0.00	0.09	4.58
Indonesia	1.19	1.27	1.28	1.28	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.79
India	0.49	0.55	0.60	0.60	0.00	0.00	0.05	9.09
Mexico	0.20	0.20	0.21	0.21	0.00	0.00	0.01	5.00
Sri Lanka	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Vietnam	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Malaysia	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Others	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.00	0.00	0.01	1.10
PALM KERNEL								
World	4.00	4.21	4.34	4.34	0.00	0.00	0.13	3.04
Malaysia	2.14	2.13	2.22	2.22	0.00	0.00	0.09	4.23
Indonesia	0.86	1.03	1.07	1.07	0.00	0.00	0.05	4.39
Nigeria	0.28	0.28	0.26	0.26	0.00	0.00	−0.03	−8.93
Cote d' Ivoire	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Colombia	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.33
Thailand	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.01	18.33
Zaire	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ecuador	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Others	0.48	0.52	0.53	0.53	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.57
PALM OIL								
World	13.01	13.41	13.91	13.91	0.00	0.00	0.49	3.68
Malaysia	7.13	7.10	7.40	7.40	0.00	0.00	0.30	4.23
Indonesia	3.25	3.65	3.80	3.80	0.00	0.00	0.15	4.11
Nigeria	0.65	0.60	0.57	0.57	0.00	0.00	−0.03	−5.00
Cote d' Ivoire	0.29	0.31	0.32	0.32	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.61
Colombia	0.32	0.33	0.35	0.35	0.00	0.00	0.02	6.06
Thailand	0.24	0.27	0.32	0.32	0.00	0.00	0.05	18.96
Zaire	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.91
Ecuador	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Others	0.88	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.00	0.00	−0.00	−0.44

October 1994

Production Estimates & Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 18

Cotton Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change In Production			
	Prel.		1994/95 Proj.		Prel.		1994/95 Proj.		Prel.		1994/95 Proj.		From Last Month		From Last Year	
	1992/93	1993/94	Sep.	Oct.	1992/93	1993/94	Sep.	Oct.	1992/93	1993/94	Sep.	Oct.	MBales	Percent	MBales	Percent
	Million hectares				Kilograms per hectare				Million 480 lb. bales				MBales	Percent	MBales	Percent
World	32.62	30.47	32.44	32.63	552	547	579	580	82.77	76.53	86.24	86.96	0.72	0.84	10.43	13.63
United States	4.51	5.17	5.42	5.43	783	680	765	773	16.22	16.15	19.03	19.30	0.28	1.46	3.16	19.56
Total Foreign	28.11	25.30	27.02	27.19	515	520	542	542	66.55	60.39	67.21	67.66	0.45	0.66	7.27	12.04
Major Exporters	17.28	15.07	15.86	16.02	620	651	687	685	49.25	45.04	50.01	50.42	0.40	0.81	5.38	11.95
China	6.84	5.00	5.55	5.55	659	749	785	785	20.70	17.20	20.00	20.00	0.00	0.00	2.80	16.28
Pakistan	2.84	2.80	2.80	2.80	543	468	568	568	7.07	6.02	7.30	7.30	0.00	0.00	1.28	21.18
Sudan	0.15	0.14	0.17	0.17	395	392	487	487	0.28	0.24	0.38	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.14	56.38
Turkey	0.64	0.56	0.57	0.57	901	1038	1031	1031	2.64	2.67	2.70	2.70	0.00	0.00	0.03	1.28
FSU—12	2.89	2.82	2.70	2.70	701	743	774	815	9.30	9.60	9.60	10.11	0.51	5.31	0.51	5.31
Uzbekistan	1.67	1.63	1.50	1.50	784	830	871	914	6.00	6.20	6.00	6.30	0.30	5.00	0.10	1.61
Turkmenistan	0.57	0.57	0.57	0.57	684	702	707	764	1.79	1.85	1.85	2.00	0.15	8.11	0.15	8.11
Other	0.65	0.61	0.63	0.63	505	550	605	626	1.51	1.55	1.75	1.81	0.06	3.43	0.26	16.77
Egypt	0.36	0.37	0.31	0.31	988	1102	1124	983	1.62	1.88	1.60	1.40	-0.20	-12.50	-0.48	-25.61
African Franc Zone	1.24	1.17	1.28	1.28	438	449	488	488	2.50	2.42	2.88	2.88	0.00	0.00	0.46	19.06
Southern Hemisphere	2.34	2.21	2.48	2.64	479	494	488	466	5.14	5.00	5.55	5.65	0.09	1.71	0.64	12.88
Argentina	0.33	0.48	0.60	0.70	446	486	472	443	0.67	1.08	1.30	1.43	0.13	9.62	0.35	32.07
Australia	0.26	0.27	0.23	0.23	1424	1228	1258	1258	1.71	1.51	1.30	1.30	0.00	0.00	-0.21	-13.96
Brazil	1.49	1.09	1.35	1.35	310	373	371	371	2.11	1.86	2.30	2.30	0.00	0.00	0.44	23.66
Paraguay	0.27	0.37	0.30	0.37	536	324	472	370	0.65	0.55	0.65	0.62	-0.03	-4.62	0.07	12.52
Major Importers	0.43	0.43	0.48	0.49	849	885	831	849	1.69	1.74	1.82	1.90	0.08	4.12	0.15	8.72
Other Foreign	10.40	9.80	10.69	10.68	327	302	313	313	15.61	13.61	15.38	15.35	-0.03	-0.23	1.74	12.79
India	7.54	7.32	7.70	7.70	316	286	294	294	10.93	9.60	10.40	10.40	0.00	0.00	0.80	8.33
Others	2.85	2.49	2.99	2.98	357	351	363	361	4.68	4.01	4.98	4.95	-0.04	-0.70	0.94	23.48

October 1994

Production Estimates & Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 19

The table below presents a 13-year record of the difference between the October projections and the final estimates. Using world wheat production as an example, changes between the October projection and the final estimate have averaged 8.7 million tons (1.7 percent) and ranged from -26.7 to 8.0 million tons. The October projection has been below the final 7 times and above the final 6 times.

RELIABILITY OF PRODUCTION PROJECTIONS

COMMODITY AND REGION	PROJECTION AND FINAL ESTIMATES, 1981/82 – 1993/94 1/						
	Difference		Lowest	Highest	Below	Above	
	Average	Average	Difference		Final	Final	
	Percent	--- Million metric tons ---				Number of years 2/	
WHEAT							
World	1.7	8.7	-26.7	8.0	7	6	
U.S.	0.4	0.3	-1.2	1.2	7	5	
Foreign	2.0	8.7	-26.8	8.0	7	6	
COARSE GRAINS 3/							
World	1.4	11.3	-33.7	10.0	9	4	
U.S.	2.6	5.4	-14.6	17.9	9	4	
Foreign	1.5	8.4	-19.2	7.5	10	3	
RICE (Milled)							
World	2.3	7.4	-20.9	3.0	11	1	
U.S.	3.2	0.2	-0.4	0.3	8	5	
Foreign	2.4	7.4	-21.0	3.1	11	2	
SOYBEANS							
World	2.5	2.4	-6.1	4.5	6	7	
U.S.	3.6	1.9	-3.2	3.1	5	8	
Foreign	4.7	2.2	-5.1	4.0	6	7	
		--- Million 480-lb. bales ---					
COTTON							
World	4.1	3.3	-10.1	9.9	6	6	
U.S.	3.5	0.5	-1.4	0.9	8	5	
Foreign	4.7	3.2	-10.4	10.2	5	7	
UNITED STATES		----- Million bushels -----					
CORN	2.8	193	-541	618	8	5	
SORGHUM	3.9	28	-59	71	8	5	
BARLEY	1.7	8	-12	24	7	5	
OATS	1.1	5	-18	16	6	3	

1/ The final estimate for 1981/82–1992/93 is defined as the first November estimate following the marketing year.

2/ May not total 13 if projection was the same as the final.

3/ Includes corn, sorghum, barley, oats, rye, millet, and mixed grain.

October 1994

Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

WORLD AGRICULTURAL WEATHER HIGHLIGHTS

OCTOBER 12, 1994



1 - CANADA

September's warmer- and drier-than-normal weather, coupled with the absence of a widespread killing freeze, favored rapid harvest progress of Prairie grains and oilseeds. In Ontario and Quebec, showers since late September benefited germinating winter wheat. Periodic dryness and mild temperatures prior to the rain helped maturing corn and soybeans.

2 - UNITED STATES

Generally favorable September weather promoted late-season crop growth, maturation, and early harvest efforts in most major crop areas east of the Rockies. Dryness persisted into early October in the Pacific Northwest and parts of the southwestern HRW wheat belt, delaying winter wheat planting.

3 - SOUTH AMERICA

Late September and early October rains boosted topsoil moisture for summer crop planting in southern Brazil and aided reproductive wheat in Argentina. Rain is needed for coffee flowering in south-central Brazil.

4 - EUROPE

September wetness impeded grain and oilseed harvesting across northern and western Europe. The rain boosted soil moisture for winter crop planting. Favorable weather for corn and sunseed harvests prevailed in the southeast.

5 - FSU-WESTERN

Well-below-normal rainfall in September over northern Russia allowed spring grain harvesting to reach completion. Drought over southern Russia and parts of Ukraine helped corn harvesting but limited moisture for winter wheat emergence.

6 - FSU-NEW LANDS

Wet weather in September in Siberia, Russia and northern Kazakhstan delayed spring grain harvesting. Recent warm, dry weather over most of Russia and Kazakhstan favored rapid harvesting.

7 - SOUTH ASIA

The monsoon began its seasonal withdrawal in early September about on schedule. As a result, drier weather benefited maturing grains, oilseeds, and cotton although local showers lingered until mid-month over a few cotton and soybean areas.

Early-October showers in the east and south benefited rabi (autumn planted) rice and other crops.

8 - EASTERN ASIA

Below-normal September rainfall aided summer crop maturation and harvesting across the North China Plain. Near normal September rainfall favored filling crops across Manchuria, while near- to above-normal rains slowed rice harvesting across central China. A typhoon brought heavy rains to central Japan, increasing reservoirs but slowing rice harvesting.

9 - SOUTHEAST ASIA

Showers throughout Indochina benefited sugarcane and secondary grains but caused some flooding and hampered main-season harvests. Tropical storm activity over northern Vietnam made conditions especially poor for rice harvesting. The drought continued over Java, preventing early planting activities.

10 - AUSTRALIA

The continuing drought stressed winter grains across southern and eastern crop areas in September, while early October rains helped to stabilize yields in the south. Rain is needed for reproductive wheat in the west.

(More details are available in the Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin. Subscription information may be obtained by calling (202) 720-7917.)

WEATHER BRIEFS

AUSTRALIA: DROUGHT CONTINUES IN EAST

From September 12 through October 11, 1994, drought continued across the winter wheat growing areas of Queensland and northern New South Wales. Dryness stressed winter grains which normally are in the reproductive stage during early October. Drought since July caused a reduction in planted area, hindered wheat establishment, and has now irreversibly reduced yield potential. Precipitation was also below normal in South Australia, Victoria, and southern New South Wales during September and early October. However, light rainfall was frequent enough to maintain sufficient soil moisture to stabilize wheat yields. Increased rainfall will be needed to maintain yields in October as wheat passes through the moisture-critical reproductive and grain-filling stages. Rainfall was mostly light across Western Australia (weekly amounts less than 10 millimeters) where rain is also needed. Temperatures in the east were below-normal during much of September and early October, slowing crop development. Frost during late September further stressed reproductive wheat across portions of southern Queensland and New South Wales. Temperatures in the west were normal to above-normal during much of September but had little negative impact on winter grains.

WESTERN EUROPE: EXCESSIVE WETNESS DELAYED HARVEST

From September 11 through October 11, 1994, frequent and above normal rainfall delayed fieldwork in portions of western Europe. Southern France and northern Italy were particularly wet. During the week of September 11 - 17, rainfall averaged 50 to 100 millimeters across southern France and northern Italy, impeding the early corn harvest. Similar amounts also soaked southern England, the Netherlands, and northwestern Germany, interfering with late spring grain harvesting and winter oilseed planting. The following week, September 18 - 24, locally heavy rain (50 to 100 millimeters) fell in south-central France, extreme northern Spain, and northern Italy, further delaying the corn harvest. Widely variable showers (1 to 38 millimeters) fell across southern Spain, kicking off the beginning of the Mediterranean winter wet season. Also that week, light to moderate rain (20 to 35 millimeters) slowed fieldwork in Belgium and extreme northern France. Drier weather during the weeks of September 25 through October 1, and October 2 - 8, promoted winter grain planting and corn harvesting across northwest Europe. However, wet conditions persisted during these weeks (25 to 50 millimeters per week) in southern France, eastern Spain, and northern Italy, continuing corn and sunflower harvest delays.

SOUTHERN BRAZIL: RECENT RAINS EASED DRYNESS IN NORTHERN CROP AREAS

Rainfall during September 11 through October 11, 1994, provided beneficial moisture for planting in most major summer crop areas in southern Brazil. The rains were especially beneficial across Rio Grande do Sul, Mato Grosso, Goias, and Mato Grosso do Sul. However, during most of this period, warm and dry weather caused concern for coffee and citrus across northern Sao Paulo and southern Minas Gerais. During September 11 - 17, widespread showers (20 to 80 millimeters) fell across Rio Grande do Sul, Santa Catarina, and Parana improving moisture for summer crops but slowing early wheat harvesting. During September 25 through October 1, light to moderate showers (15 to 50 millimeters) fell across most summer crops areas but missed Sao Paulo and Minas Gerais where moisture was needed for flowering coffee. Somewhat late, light to moderate rain (20 to 50 millimeters) reached Sao Paulo and southern Minas Gerais during October 8 - 11, particularly benefiting coffee and providing moisture for summer crop planting.

PRODUCTION BRIEFS

BRAZIL: ORANGE PRODUCTION REDUCED BY DROUGHT IN SAO PAULO STATE

Sao Paulo, Brazil is currently experiencing the longest drought in over 30 years. Some regions have not received rain in about 150 days--including Bebedouro, the largest orange-growing area in Sao Paulo State. There was scattered rainfall in some areas during the past two weeks, but the level was insufficient to rebuild soil moisture to adequate levels. Consequently, the U.S. agricultural officer in Sao Paulo has reduced the estimate for Sao Paulo's 1994 fresh orange crop to 11.0 to 11.5 million tons (270.0 to 282.0 million 40.8-kilogram boxes). This is down 6 to 10 percent from the previous estimate of 12.2 million tons (300.0 million boxes) and down 7 to 11 percent from 1993.

Orange trees in Sao Paulo are under severe stress, but the situation varies across the state and from grove to grove. Trees are shedding leaves and fruit drop is increasing. The factors that will worsen and/or mitigate the impact the drought has on the orange trees include the extent of fertilization, soil type, root system development, tree variety, and rootstock variety.

The August bloom occurred under dry conditions, adversely affecting the fruit set. Another bloom is expected when rainfall returns to a more normal level. However, because of the late bloom, harvesting of next year's crop (1995) will be delayed by at least 60 days.

CANADA: FIELD CROP PRODUCTION ESTIMATED BY STATISTICS CANADA

Near-record to record area harvested has resulted in an upward revision in the 1994/95 production estimates for durum wheat, soybeans, and rapeseed, but lower estimates for total wheat and barley production, according to a Statistics Canada report released October 6, 1994. Durum wheat production is estimated at 4.66 million tons, up 39 percent from a year ago due to near-record area harvested. Despite the increase in durum wheat production, total wheat production of 23.18 million tons is down 15 percent from a year ago due to a reduction in spring wheat area. Total wheat yields are estimated near the 5-year average of 2.14 tons per hectare. Due to record area harvested, soybean production is estimated at a record 2.21 million tons, up 19 percent from last year, and rapeseed production is estimated at a record 7.39 million tons, an increase of 35-percent from a year ago. Barley production is estimated at 11.71 million tons, down 10 percent from last year, due to lower area harvested. The variable weather across the Prairie Provinces reduced the yield estimate to near the 5-year average of 2.84 tons per hectare.

Year	Wheat	Durum	Barley	Rapeseed	Soybeans
	-----		Million tons	-----	
1994/95 <u>1/</u>	23.18	4.66	11.71	7.39	2.21
1993/94 <u>2/</u>	27.23	3.36	12.97	5.48	1.85
1992/93 <u>2/</u>	29.87	3.14	10.92	3.90	1.39

1/ Statistics Canada forecast.

2/ USDA estimate.

FINLAND: RECOVERY FORECAST IN FOREST PRODUCTS INDUSTRY

Finland's forest industry is gradually recovering from a deep recession which has lasted more than three years, according to the U.S. agricultural counselor reporting from Stockholm. Forests are the leading natural resource in Finland and a major source of export earnings. Thus, an upturn in the forestry sector is likely to provide a substantial boost to the general economy.

Although Finland's forest area is estimated to remain stable at about 20.1 million hectares, the roundwood harvest is forecast up 20 percent in 1994, to 46.0 million cubic meters (CUM). Similarly, production of most wood and board products is forecast higher in 1994. This turnaround is partly due to the industry's recovery from recession and partly to the increased competitiveness of the sector, made possible by more favorable exchange rates, a decline in domestic raw material prices, and higher productivity within the industry. Most significant is the price agreement that was reached in March 1994 between Finland's private forest owners and the industry's wood association (representing all categories of buyers). The absence of a price agreement in 1993 resulted in a shortage of domestic raw material which had to be compensated for by a record volume of higher-priced imports. With end-users no longer confronted with this scenario, domestic wood sales rose sharply during the first half of 1994. However, lingering recession in the building industry will likely temper recovery in the temperate hardwood sector.

FINLAND: FOREST AREA AND PRODUCTION (1,000 Hectares/1,000 Cubic meters)

	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>	<u>1994 1/</u>
AREA	20,065	20,074	20,074
HARVEST	38,450	38,270	46,000
Softwood Logs	17,100	17,860	22,000
Softwood Lumber	6,900	8,300	9,000
Temperate Hardwood Veneer	10	15	15
Softwood Plywood	110	200	230
Temperate Hardwood Plywood	352	421	410
Hardboard	73	85	100
Particleboard	354	439	450

1/ Preliminary.

SWEDEN: FOREST PRODUCTS SECTOR SHOWS SIGNS OF RECOVERY

The forest product industry, an important part of the Swedish economy, showed signs of recovery toward the end of 1993, according to the U.S. agricultural counselor in Stockholm. This was in sync with the emergence of the general economy from the longest and deepest recession on record.

Although the roundwood harvest is forecast up 4 percent, to 66.0 million cubic meters (CUM), softwood log production is expected to remain stable at 25,000 CUM and only moderate production increases are forecast for softwood lumber, softwood plywood, and particleboard due to strong competition from low-priced imports and continuing recession in the construction industry. However, hardboard production is forecast up 23 percent in 1994 because of a government-supported refurbishment program aimed at the repair and maintenance market.

SWEDEN: FOREST AREA AND PRODUCTION

(1,000 Hectares/1,000 Cubic meters)

	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>	<u>1994 1/</u>
AREA	22,342	22,340	22,340
HARVEST	66,100	63,200	66,000
Softwood Logs	24,300	25,000	25,000
Softwood Lumber	11,915	12,538	13,400
Softwood Plywood	55	73	75
Temperate Hardwood Plywood	2	2	2
Hardboard	81	57	70
Particleboard	581	597	630

1/ Preliminary.

UNITED STATES: CROP PROGRESS

The National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) conducted objective yield and farm operator surveys between September 22 and October 3 to gather information on expected yield as of October 1. The objective yield surveys for wheat, corn, soybeans, and cotton were conducted in the major producing States that usually account for at least 80 percent of U.S. production. On October 12, NASS released the U.S. crop production forecasts. Tables 1 - 18 in this circular detail the U.S. forecasts by commodity.

Corn production for 1994/95 is estimated at a record 243.9 million tons, up 8.8 million from last month and up 51 percent from 1993/94. Rice production is estimated at a record 6.1 million tons, up 0.1 million from last month and up 23 percent from last season. Soybean production is estimated at a record 66.9 million tons, up 3.9 million from last month and up 32 percent from the previous year. Cotton production is estimated at 19.3 million bales, up 1 percent from last month and up 20 percent from 1993/94.

In marked contrast to the 1992/93 and 1993/94 growing seasons when late-September frosts nipped the slow-maturing northern Corn Belt crops, freeze-free weather prevailed. Furthermore, generally dry weather covered two-thirds of the Corn Belt until late in the month, when a storm brought cool, showery conditions during its week-long traversal of the Midwest. In the northern Corn Belt, heavy rain fell during a 4-day span at mid-month and again for several days toward month's end.

In the Northwest, a late-month heat wave intensified the drought. In Portland, Oregon, September was the warmest on record, while in areas from eastern Oregon to western Montana, monthly temperatures were 6 degrees Fahrenheit above normal and rainfall less than 25 percent of normal. Winter wheat planting and emergence were adversely affected by these weather events. Additionally, precipitation was below normal throughout the Plains' winter wheat areas despite occasional light showers.

UNITED STATES: CROP PROGRESS

The U.S. National Agriculture Statistics Service released the following crop progress report for the week ending October 9, 1994.

U.S. CROP PROGRESS

	<u>1994</u>	<u>1993</u>	<u>AVERAGE</u>
WINTER WHEAT: % planted	66	67	69
WINTER WHEAT: % emerged	39	41	42
SOYBEANS: % drop leaves	89	82	84
SOYBEANS: % harvested	44	30	39
CORN: % harvested	27	16	29
CORN: % mature	94	76	86
COTTON: % bolls opening	86	86	78
COTTON: % harvested	33	33	27
SORGHUM: % harvested	57	38	43
RICE: % harvested	88	71	78

FORMER SOVIET UNION: WEATHER AND CROP DEVELOPMENTS

In crop areas west of the Ural mountains, well-below-normal precipitation in September over most of Russia and Ukraine favored early corn harvesting and allowed the spring grain harvest to reach completion by month's end. Drought continued over the major winter wheat growing areas of southern Russia (North Caucasus and lower Volga Valley) and eastern Ukraine and spread northward into the Central Black Soils Region of Russia. In addition, the warmest weather in at least 44 years further exacerbated the dry conditions. The drought likely delayed winter wheat planting beyond optimum dates as producers waited for rain. In most years, late planting reduces the likelihood that winter wheat will become well established prior to entering dormancy, making the crop more susceptible to potential winterkill.

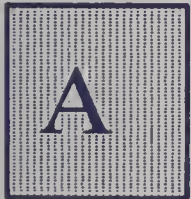
In southwestern Ukraine and Moldova, unfavorably hot, dry weather followed significant rain in late-August, reducing topsoil moisture for winter grain establishment. Above-normal precipitation over the Baltic States, Belarus, and extreme western Ukraine provided favorable moisture for winter grain germination and establishment.

In crop areas east of the Volga Valley, the bulk of spring grains usually are harvested in September. Wet weather in September over most of West and East Siberia and northern Kazakhstan caused significant harvest delays. Since early-October, unseasonably warm, dry weather over most of Russia and Kazakhstan favored rapid harvesting.

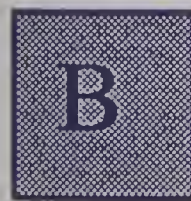
FORMER SOVIET UNION



Highlights: September 10 - October 11, 1994



Persistent cool, wet weather slows spring grain harvesting in September. Recent warm, dry weather helps accelerate the harvest pace.



Continued drought helps corn harvesting but delays winter wheat planting. Topsoil moisture is insufficient for crop germination and establishment.



Moisture is adequate for winter grain germination and establishment.

FEATURE COMMODITY ARTICLES

WORLD COCOA BEAN PRODUCTION

World cocoa bean production for the 1994/95 season (October/September) is forecast at a record 2.55 million tons, up 2 percent from last year's revised outturn of 2.49 million and slightly above the previous record crop of 2.53 million harvested in 1990/91. In Africa, cocoa bean production for 1994/95 is forecast at a record 1.44 million tons, 4 percent greater than a year ago. In South America, the aggregate crop is forecast up 7 percent from 1993/94, to 474,600 tons. Output in Asia is forecast down 6 percent from last year, to 476,400 tons.

Cote d'Ivoire: The 1994/95 crop by the world's leading cocoa bean producer is forecast at a record 860,000 tons, up 1 percent from the previous record of 850,000 set in 1993/94. The high outturn for 1993/94 was inflated by the inclusion of the banned mid-crop from the 1992/93 season. During the 1993/94 season, an estimated 15,000 to 20,000 tons of the mid-crop was held back by traders or middlemen in anticipation of an increase in producer prices. Now, these stocks will be mixed with the current harvest and sold as part of the 1994/95 main crop.

Preliminary field assessments indicated there were more pods on the trees this season than during the pod stage last year. Flowering is abundant and a high survival rate is anticipated due to long periods of light rain. Production increases are expected in all regions except the eastern part of the country where output is expected to be nearly the same as last year. An early-season setback in pod formation in the center and center-west regions due to drought has been overcome by the recent rains that made ample flowering possible. A late harvest is forecast this year because the main flowering did not occur until August.

Area expansion in Cote d'Ivoire has been minimal due to low producer prices resulting from a long period of declining world market prices. Without sufficient profits, farmers were forced to concentrate their efforts on maintenance-type cultural practices on the existing area. However, with the recovery in

world market prices resulting in moderate increases in producer prices, farmers are likely to plant additional area.

Earlier this year, the Government announced that the producer price of cocoa beans for the 1994/95 crop would be increased from 240 CFA Francs per kilogram to 290. On September 7, 1994, the Government raised the price to 315 CFA Francs per kilogram (US\$1.00 = 530.00 CFA Francs). This is the second price hike since the currency devaluation in January. The price hike was prompted by favorable world market prices and the fact that the devaluation increased the Government's ability to support the new producer price in local currency.

Ghana: In 1994/95, Ghana is expected to overtake Brazil as the world's second largest cocoa bean producer. The production forecast for the coming season is 315,000 tons, 21 percent above a year ago and potentially one of the better crops in recent years. Ideal rainfall in the western growing regions, combined with timely rains elsewhere, greatly improved crop prospects. Conditions in the western producing regions were nearly ideal as cherelle counts were high going into the season and the pod set was ample. Poor rainfall in the Ashante and Southern Brong-Afafo regions does not appear to have reduced yields.

Relatively higher producer prices have induced farmers to harvest and treat some of the previously abandoned cocoa plantations. This year, there have been complaints about high pesticide and fungicide costs, so the prices charged to farmers have been reduced. This price reduction scheme is being financed out of grower proceeds from Ghana's bonus program. Officials hope to hold chemical costs down by using bonus funds to smooth out input costs. Growers appear to be very receptive to the new pricing scheme as input usage is up, creating spot shortages in some areas.

Harvested area is forecast up during the 1994/95 season, to 1.01 million hectares,

because growers are expected to harvest beans from previously abandoned cocoa farms. Disease problems have been and will likely remain minimal due to relatively dry weather and appropriate fungicide use. This year's ideal conditions for flowering and pod set should result in yields approaching 2.0 tons per hectare in the western region. This area of Ghana boasts the highest yields and has the highest concentration of new hybrids. Some replanting with hybrids in the swollen shoot-infected eastern region should increase Ghana's production potential in future years.

The Government of Ghana, in a radical departure from past years, took an aggressive approach to setting this season's farmgate cocoa bean price. The Government more than doubled the grower price--from 308,000 cedis per ton last season to 700,000 in 1994/95 (US\$1.0 = 1,000 cedis). However, the higher domestic price is likely to result in higher contraband arrivals from Cote d'Ivoire and Togo.

Brazil: The 1994/95 cocoa bean harvest (May/April) is forecast at 306,000 tons, up 11 percent from last season due to favorable rainfall and winter temperatures that did not favor the proliferation of pod rot fungus. The Bahia main crop is forecast at 165,000 tons and the temporao crop, including production from other areas, is forecast at 141,000 tons.

Brazil's 1993/94 crop has been revised downward, from 324,000 tons to 276,000, due to dry weather during the flowering season, the further spread of witches-broom fungus, and lower input use.

The area planted for 1994/95 is forecast at 620,000 hectares, down 5 percent from last season. The reduction reflects the uprooting of low-yielding trees, inadequate cultural practices due to high input costs, and the cessation of state and federal government production incentives in 1991. Much of the cleared land has been planted to pasture.

CEPLAC, the thirty-year old cocoa research and extension institution, was not included among the institutions abolished in 1991. However, budget and personnel cuts have adversely affected CEPLAC's efficiency and activities,

particularly its extension work helping growers identify witches-broom infestations and demonstrating how to prune and burn cocoa tree limbs attacked by the fungus. To date, there are no chemicals capable of controlling this fungus.

In 1993, the Bahia State Government created FUNDECAU to receive funds collected from cocoa export fees as well as matching state contributions. During 1993, FUNDECAU collected US\$300,000 which was administered by CEPLAC and used for extension services and demonstrations on cocoa plantations. The current international cocoa bean price range of US\$1,200 to US\$1,400 per ton is considered satisfactory as it more than covers the Brazilian growers' production costs of US\$650 to US\$700 per ton. This current income level allows for adequate plantation management, including inputs and pruning. If this income level can be sustained, growers believe cocoa bean production will recover and stabilize.

Indonesia: The 1994/95 cocoa bean crop is forecast at 260,000 tons, down 7 percent from last season's record outturn of 280,000 tons. The downturn is due to a prolonged dry spell during the July/August bloom period and outbreaks of cocoa pod borer.

Planted and harvested area continue to trend upward. The projected harvest area for 1994/95 is a record 250,000 hectares. Most of Indonesia's cocoa areas are not in full production--only about 60 percent of the trees are currently bearing. The sixth Five-Year Plan (1993-1998) envisions area growth of 3 percent per annum.

Indonesia's main cocoa bean producing areas are South Sulawesi, Southeast Sulawesi, North Sumatra, and East Java. Outbreaks of cocoa pod borer have been reported in North Sumatra, East Kalimantan, Maluku, and Central Sulawesi. Eradication efforts are underway.

Most farmers grow a local cocoa bean variety, Amelongado, as opposed to higher-yielding hybrids. Pruning takes place once or twice a year, after harvesting.

About 70 percent of Indonesia's cocoa bean crop is produced by smallholders with about

0.25 hectares of land per family. Smallholders tend to grow cocoa trees less intensively and obtain lower yields and poorer quality beans than the State plantations. This has made them the main recipients of extension services, provided by the Government and the Indonesian Cocoa Association (ASKINDO), designed to increase production and improve quality via better harvest and post-harvest management.

Malaysia: The 1994/95 cocoa bean forecast of 200,000 tons is down 5 percent from last season due to depressed yields and the conversion of some cocoa areas to palm oil. Excessive rainfall during the first half of 1994 caused some damage to newly-formed flowers, delaying the main crop harvest until October. With the increase in farmgate prices, estates and smallholders are more willing to increase fertilizer and pesticide applications. Estates that have chosen to continue cocoa cultivation intend to improve yields by introducing a high density planting system (3,300 plants per hectare compared with the conventional 1,000 plants per hectare) and planting the new hybrid cocoa clones KMM22 and KMM28. Experimental plots have shown that hybrids could treble yield to 3.0 tons per hectare.

The area planted to cocoa trees has been declining steadily--from 420,00 hectares in 1990 to an estimated 320,000 in 1994/95. The State of Sabah has recorded the biggest

area decline because of the large number of estates that have converted from cocoa to palm oil production. Peninsular Malaysia has also experienced significant area losses as trees infested with cocoa pod borer have been felled.

Currently, cocoa beans are Malaysia's third most important agricultural crop after palm oil and rubber. Even though international cocoa prices have improved, the conversion of cocoa land to palm oil cultivation is not likely to be reversed. However, the Government remains committed to increasing output via higher yields, varietal improvements, and better farm management practices.

Nigeria: The 1994/95 cocoa crop forecast is 130,000 tons, down 7 percent from last year's bumper harvest. Although prevailing farmgate prices are higher than anytime in recent years, 1994/95 production is forecast to decline due to input shortages and poor plantation maintenance. Furthermore, after two seasons of large crops, it appears that there will be a production stress break during the 1994/95 season because fewer cherelles are developing on the trees.

Planted and harvested areas are stable at 420,000 hectares and 400,000 hectares, respectively. No significant area expansion is anticipated because of the severe competition for land.

Franklin Hokana, (202) 720-0875

TABLE 20

WORLD COCOA BEAN PRODUCTION 1/

(1,000 Metric tons)

	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95
Costa Rica	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Guatemala	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8
Honduras	2.7	3.9	3.5	3.5
Mexico	41.5	43.5	38.0	44.0
Nicaragua	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Panama	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
NORTH & CENTRAL AMERICA	49.5	52.5	46.6	52.6
Cuba	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
Dominican Republic	48.8	50.8	55.0	51.0
Grenada	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0
Haiti	3.2	2.1	2.5	2.5
Jamaica	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2
Trinidad and Tobago	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.8
Other 2/	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
CARIBBEAN	59.1	60.2	65.0	61.0
Bolivia	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5
Brazil	301.0	330.0	276.0	306.0
Colombia	60.5	60.0	60.0	60.0
Ecuador	82.4	76.0	78.0	79.0
Peru	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Surinam	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Venezuela	16.0	16.5	16.0	16.0
SOUTH AMERICA	473.5	496.1	443.6	474.6
Angola	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Cameroon	107.0	100.0	105.0	100.0
Comoro Islands	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Congo	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.3
Cote d'Ivoire 3/	747.0	700.0	850.0	860.0
Equatorial Guinea	3.5	5.7	5.5	5.5
Gabon	1.4	2.0	1.8	1.5
Ghana 4/	242.5	312.0	260.0	315.0
Liberia	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3
Madagascar	3.3	4.0	3.5	3.5
Nigeria 5/	110.0	140.0	140.0	130.0
Sao Tome and Principe	2.6	3.0	3.0	3.0
Sierra Leone	7.5	2.8	2.8	2.8
Tanzania	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Togo 3/	8.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
Uganda	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.8
Zaire	3.2	4.0	4.0	4.0
AFRICA	1,240.1	1,283.2	1,385.3	1,435.0
India	5.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
Indonesia	200.0	240.0	280.0	260.0
Malaysia	217.0	225.0	210.0	200.0
Philippines	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0
Sri Lanka	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
ASIA	432.4	481.4	506.4	476.4
Fiji	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Papua New Guinea	41.0	39.0	35.0	40.0
Solomon Islands	3.5	2.6	3.0	3.0
Vanuatu	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.8
Western Samoa	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
OCEANIA	46.8	44.0	40.6	45.6
WORLD	2,301.4	2,417.4	2,487.5	2,545.2

1/ Estimates refer to an October–September crop year. 2/ Includes Belize, Dominica, St. Lucia, Guadeloupe, and Martinique. 3/ Includes some cocoa marketed from Ghana. 4/ Includes some cocoa marketed from Cote d'Ivoire. 5/ Includes cocoa marketed through Benin.

WORLD RED MEAT PRODUCTION

World red meat production for 1994 is estimated at 118.38 million tons, up 2 percent from 1993 due to increased output in China and North America. At the aggregate level, pork production is expected to account for approximately two-thirds of the increase in 1994 and a rise in beef and veal for the remainder. Production of sheep and goat meat is estimated marginally lower in 1994.

For 1995, world red meat production is projected at 121.49 million tons, up 3 percent from 1994. This reflects anticipated increases in meat production in China, North America, and the European Union (EU), which should more than offset projected reductions in Bulgaria and the former Soviet Union. Again, pork will likely account for most of the increase in red meat output during 1995.

BEEF AND VEAL

At the beginning of 1994, world cattle numbers were estimated at 1,035.89 million head, up 2.07 million from the revised 1993 inventory estimate. The larger 1994 inventory primarily was due to herd expansion in the United States and China which more than offset significant cutbacks in the former Soviet Union. For 1995, world cattle numbers are forecast to increase to 1,040.65 million head largely due to continued growth in China, India, and the United States.

World beef and veal production for 1994 is estimated at 44.80 million tons, up 1 percent from the revised 1993 estimate of 44.23 million largely because of higher output in the United States and China. A marginal increase is forecast for 1995, to 45.33 million tons, based on projections of larger beef and veal production in the United States, Brazil, and China.

North America: The 1994 estimate for Canadian beef production is 945,000 tons, up 7 percent from 1993 mainly due to an increase in carcass weights. The forecast for 1995 pegs production up 4 percent, to 980,000 tons. Since 1987, Canada's supply of beef slaughter cattle has expanded significantly due to a 27-

percent increase in the cow herd. Most of the growth has occurred in the western provinces.

Mexico's cattle inventory of 30.70 million head at the beginning of 1994 is forecast to decline 2 percent by the start of 1995 because of drought. The drought, which is chiefly in the northern states, caused slaughter to increase and calf crops to fall. Consequently, beef output is estimated at 1.73 million tons in 1994 and 1.74 million in 1995.

Given the ongoing growth in the cattle herd, U.S. beef production is estimated up 5 percent in 1994, to 11.12 million tons, and up 1 percent in 1995, to 11.28 million. The upturn in beef production reflects the abundant supply of cattle available for slaughter and continued high carcass weights.

South America: In Brazil, cold weather during July and August (winter in the Southern Hemisphere) damaged pastures. This resulted in lower-than-expected carcass weights which caused beef production in 1994 to decline 2 percent, to 4.53 million tons. If weather patterns are relatively normal in 1995, carcass weights will likely be higher, potentially boosting 1995 production 4 percent, to 4.70 million tons.

The Argentine cattle herd, at 54.88 million head, was down 1 percent at the start of 1994 partly due to floods in 1993. This downward trend is expected to continue into 1995 largely because of poor producer profits. The industry's main problems are low calving rates and capital insufficient to enable cattle breeders to improve operations. Given the shortfall in slaughter cattle supplies, Argentine beef production for 1994 is estimated down 3 percent, to 2.48 million tons. Low profit margins and the shortage of capital are expected to limit beef production in 1995. The current forecast allows for a minimal increase in beef production, to 2.51 million tons.

European Union: EU beef and veal production for 1994 is estimated at 7.71 million tons, down marginally from 1993 mainly because of

smaller output in Germany and Ireland. The downturn in Germany's beef production primarily is due to declining demand prompted by the consumer's fear of Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy--a disease found in cattle imported from the United Kingdom. The reduction in Ireland is primarily because of increased exports of live animals.

Beef production in France is forecast to expand from 1.70 million tons in 1994 to 1.75 million in 1995. The increase reflects rising domestic demand and an expansion of the beef cattle herd.

In the Netherlands, beef production for 1995 is forecast at 575,000 tons, down from 590,000 in 1994 because of steer shortages. As the dairy herd shrinks to comply with EU regulations to cut milk production, the industry simultaneously is cutting back the supply of steers. Despite the shortage, the Dutch are reluctant to expand imports of live calves for fear of importing livestock diseases.

Eastern Europe: Poland's beef production for 1994 is estimated at 400,000 tons, down 8 percent from the revised 1993 estimate of 435,000. The poor production levels for beef during 1993, 1994, and potentially 1995 are the lowest in over 30 years and are directly related to the 28-percent drop in cattle numbers since 1990. In response to industry efforts to rebuild the dairy herd, beginning 1995 cattle numbers are expected to increase 5 percent, to 7.60 million head.

Former Soviet Union: Cattle numbers and beef production are forecast to decline in Kazakhstan, Russia, and Ukraine as low profits take their toll on all livestock farms, particularly the former State and collective farms. Additionally, reports indicate that the 1994 grain harvests are smaller than last year in each of these countries. This will reduce feed supplies and boost producer costs during late-1994 and early-1995.

In Russia, beginning 1994 cattle numbers were reported at 48.90 million head, down 6 percent from 1993. A decline of the same magnitude is forecast for 1995. The fact that Russia's cattle herd continues to get smaller indicates that the

large increase projected in private sector production has not materialized. Russia's beef production for 1994 is estimated at 3.20 million tons, down 5 percent from 1993. A further decline, to 3.10 million, is forecast for 1995.

Cattle numbers in Ukraine at the beginning of 1994 totaled 21.61 million head, down 4 percent from 1993. An additional 3-percent decline is forecast for 1994. Beef production is estimated down 6 percent in 1994, to 1.30 million tons, and down 3 percent in 1995, to 1.26 million.

In Kazakhstan, beginning 1994 cattle numbers were estimated at 9.35 million head, down 2 percent from a year earlier. A 5-percent reduction is forecast for 1995. Beef production is estimated down 4 percent in 1994, to 575,000 tons. A further decline, to 500,000 tons, is forecast for 1995 as the cattle herd continues to shrink due to the poor profits being generated from beef production.

Asia: Chinese beef production for 1994 is estimated at 2.70 million tons, up 16 percent from the revised 1993 estimate of 2.34 million. Beef production for 1995 is forecast up an additional 11 percent, to 3.00 million tons. The sharp rise in China's beef production is due to increased inventories (from 102.88 million head in 1991 to an estimated 113.16 million at the beginning of 1994), improved feeding techniques, and artificial insemination with semen from foreign beef cattle which has resulted in higher carcass weights.

Oceania: Australia's cattle inventory at the beginning of 1994 was pegged at 26.78 million head, up 2 percent from the 1993 starting inventory. The ongoing drought in most of Australia's cattle grazing States has taken a toll and will likely reduce the beginning 1995 cattle numbers to 26.62 million head. Prior to the onset of the drought, a significant increase in the herd had been projected.

Beef production for 1994 is estimated up 1 percent, to 1.82 million tons, due to an increase in carcass weights. A marginal increase in beef production, to 1.85 million tons, is forecast for 1995, based on projections of a further rise in carcass weights for fed cattle. Greater use of

feedlots was precipitated by the drought and the rising demand for fed beef in the Korean and Japanese markets.

New Zealand's beginning 1994 cattle census, estimated at 8.45 million head, was the largest starting cattle inventory since 1979. Further growth is expected in 1995 because producing beef and dairy products has become more profitable than the production of sheep meat and wool. Although beef production was down 2 percent in 1994, to 561,000 tons, output is forecast to rebound in 1995, to 565,000 tons.

PORK PRODUCTION

World hog numbers at the start of 1994 were estimated at 741.48 million head, up slightly from 1993. For 1995, the world inventory is forecast up nearly 9.00 million head, to 750.45 million, largely because of a potential 8.00-million head increase in China and significant increases in the United States and Poland.

World pork production for 1994 is estimated at 67.29 million tons, up 2 percent from 1993. For 1995, production is forecast up 4 percent, to 69.75 million tons, due to projected increases in China, the EU, and the United States.

North America: Canada's hog numbers at the start of 1994 were estimated at 11.21 million head, 6 percent above 1993 due to a larger-than-expected 1993 pig crop and smaller-than-expected slaughter. The beginning 1995 inventory is forecast up only 4 percent, to 11.65 million head, as lower prices during the remaining months of 1994 slow growth.

Canadian pork production for 1994 is estimated at 1.25 million tons, up 5 percent from 1993 mainly due to increased slaughter and slightly higher carcass weights. For 1995, pork production is forecast up 2 percent, to 1.28 million tons, based on a projected increase in slaughter.

Mexico's pork production for 1994 is estimated at 920,000 tons, up 6 percent from 1993 due to increased slaughter. Hog numbers have been trending upward since 1990, assisted by the recent release of increased supplies of low-

priced domestic corn from CONASUPO, the Mexican farm support agency, to compete with duty-free U.S. grain imports. Based on the Mexican industry's modernization plans, pork production in 1995 is forecast at 940,000 tons.

U.S. pork production is estimated at 7.93 million tons in 1994 and potentially 8.35 million in 1995. The 1994 fall census showed an unexpectedly large hog herd as favorable feeding margins brought more herd growth than anticipated.

South America: Brazil's 1994 starting hog inventory was estimated at 31.20 million head, marginally above 1993. A 3-percent increase in hog numbers, to 32.10 million head, is forecast for the start of 1995 because of increased domestic demand and favorable producer profits this year. Pork production for 1995 is forecast up 5 percent, to 1.36 million tons, as more hogs are expected to be slaughtered to meet demand.

European Union: EU pork production for 1994 is estimated at 14.6 million tons from an inventory of 110.21 million head. For 1995, pork output is forecast up 1 percent, to 14.74 million tons, with a draw-down in the inventory to 109.82 million head.

Denmark's hog numbers and pork production have been trending upward for the past several years. The beginning 1994 hog inventory estimate was 10.87 million head, from which came 1.56 million tons of pork meat. The trend will likely continue given the current 1995 inventory forecast of 11.09 million head and the pork production forecast of 1.61 million tons. Danish farmers feel that pork is favored by the new GATT rules for international trade and, despite current low prices, pork is Denmark's best farming alternative.

Pork production in France is forecast up 3 percent in 1995, to 2.30 million tons, continuing a growth pattern that began in 1985. Much of the expansion is due to increased productivity as French farms modernize operations and cut costs by utilizing more in-country grain supplies.

Pork production in Germany continues to trend

downward. Output in 1994 is estimated at 2.99 million tons, down 4 percent from 1993. A further decline, to 2.96 million tons, is forecast for 1995 as operations on small farms in western Germany and the former State and collective farms in eastern Germany remain unprofitable.

Eastern Europe: To date, weak demand, drought damage, and declining production on the former State and collective farms have caused production to fall throughout most of the region. Hog numbers at the start of 1994 were down 12 percent, to 34.39 million head. The decline in pork production was even greater--16 percent--resulting in output of only 2.28 million tons. The outlook for 1995 is brighter because of potential upturns in Poland and Romania.

After 2 years of sharp declines, Poland's pork production is forecast to increase 10 percent in 1995, to 1.40 million tons, primarily because of strong producer prices. Drought was responsible for the 23-percent reduction in Poland's 1993 output and feed shortages caused production to plummet 17 percent in 1994.

Romania's 1994 pork production estimate has been revised to 375,000 tons, down 12 percent from the March forecast, but 1 percent above the revised estimate for 1993. The downward revision for 1994 reflects the industry's herd rebuilding efforts. For 1995, pork production is forecast up slightly, to 390,000 tons, based on projections of better feed supplies and government plans to subsidize hog farmers.

In Hungary, pork production for 1994 is estimated down 17 percent, to 413,000 tons, due to drought-induced feed shortages and disease problems that have prevented exports since 1992. An additional 4-percent reduction is forecast for 1995.

Former Soviet Union: Low profit levels in Kazakhstan, Russia, and Ukraine are causing hog numbers and pork production to decline. Reductions in hog inventories and pork meat production are generally greater than in the beef sector because hogs are more dependant on concentrated feeds, such as grain and protein

meals, which are in short supply.

In Russia, beginning 1994 hog numbers were estimated at 28.60 million head, down 9 percent from last year. A decline of the same magnitude is forecast for 1995. Pork production for 1994 is estimated at 2.30 million tons, down 5 percent from 1993. A 9-percent reduction is forecast for 1995. The ongoing decline in Russia's pork sector indicates that the increases anticipated in private sector production have not materialized.

Hog numbers at the beginning of 1994 in Ukraine totaled 15.30 million head, 5 percent below 1993. A slightly larger reduction is forecast for 1995. The pork production estimate for 1994 is 950,000 tons. The downward trend is expected to continue into 1995 with a forecast of 900,000 tons.

Asia: China is forecast to produce 32.00 million tons of pork in 1995, a 7-percent increase over 1994. Chinese hog inventory growth has slowed as production has become more efficient. The most important factors underlying the efficiency gains are higher carcass weights, due partly to the use of imported semen, and higher slaughter rates because of better farm management.

Japan's pork production has been declining gradually as low profit levels continue to force marginal farms to reduce their inventories. Hog numbers were down 1 percent at the start of 1994, to 10.62 million head, and are forecast to drop an additional 2 percent, to 10.45 million, by the beginning of 1995. The pork production estimate for 1994 is 1.41 million tons, with a reduction to 1.40 million forecast for 1995.

By the beginning of 1995, Taiwan's hog inventory is forecast to decline slightly, to 9.80 million head, but 1995 pork production is expected to remain at the 1.15 million ton level estimated for 1994. Low prices for hogs, labor shortages, and fertility problems are not expected to cause any major shifts in production policies as long as Taiwan has access to the Japanese market.

SHEEP AND GOAT MEAT

World sheep and goat numbers at the beginning of 1994 were estimated at 895.82 million head. The inventory is forecast to decline to 888.91 million head by the start of 1995 as the addition of nearly 5.00 million head to China's inventory is more than offset by inventory reductions of 2.60 million in Australia and 8.37 million in the former Soviet Union.

World sheep and goat meat production for 1994 is estimated at 6.28 million tons, down slightly from 1993. Production for 1995 is projected to increase 2 percent, to 6.40 million tons, mainly because of increased production in China.

Former Soviet Union: Sheep and goat meat production in Kazakhstan, Russia, and Ukraine is forecast to continue trending downward in line with the ongoing substantial reduction in inventories. Poor producer profits, due to weak prices for meat and wool, are forcing many farms to reduce their sheep and goat herds. Within the region, the most severe decline is forecast in Russia where the starting 1995 inventory is projected at 38.00 million head, down 20.20 million since 1991, and meat production is forecast at 280,000 tons, down 19 percent from 1991.

Asia: Sheep and goat meat production in China has more than doubled since 1988 due to rising domestic demand. Output in 1994 is estimated up 9 percent, to 1.50 million tons. In 1995, production is forecast up an additional 13 percent, to 1.70 million tons. The strong demand for sheep and goat meat has caused herds to expand significantly. Sheep and goat numbers at the beginning of 1992 were 206.21 million head. China's 1994 starting inventory was estimated at 217.31 million head with a potential for 222.00 million by the beginning of 1995.

Oceania: Australian sheep numbers were estimated at 142.44 million head at the start of 1994, down nearly 5.00 million from 1993. By the start of 1995, the inventory is forecast to drop by an additional 2.60 million head. The sheep flock has gotten smaller because wool prices have been declining since 1989. Even though wool prices have improved recently, no growth in the flock is expected due to the continuing drought and Australia's currently large wool stocks.

Australia's sheep meat production for 1994 is estimated at 666,000 tons, down slightly from the revised 1993 estimate of 676,000. A further decline, to 656,000 tons, is forecast for 1995. The continuing downturn in sheep meat production is due to the ongoing decline in the flock.

New Zealand's sheep numbers continue to trend downward because beef and dairy production generally are more profitable than raising sheep. The beginning 1994 inventory estimate was 50.27 million head, down 4 percent from 1993. A further decline, to 50.17 million head, is forecast for 1995.

Sheep meat production in New Zealand for 1994 is estimated at 504,000 tons, down 3 percent from 1993. For 1995, production is forecast down an additional 2 percent, to 492,000 tons. Meat production declines in both years are due to flock rebuilding, and consequently less slaughter, in response to favorable profits stemming from sheep meat exports in the early-1990's.

Arthur Coffing, (202) 720-0885

Arthur Hausamann, (202) 720-8883

TABLE 21
RED MEAT PRODUCTION, SELECTED COUNTRIES 1/
(1,000 Metric tons—carcass weight equivalent)

	1991	1992	1993 2/	1994 3/	1995 4/
Canada	2,022	2,119	2,075	2,195	2,260
Mexico	2,535	2,626	2,718	2,792	2,830
United States	17,956	18,589	18,487	19,196	19,772
NORTH AMERICA	22,513	23,334	23,280	24,183	24,862
Costa Rica	94	84	93	94	90
Dominican Republic	47	44	45	46	47
El Salvador	24	23	25	26	27
Guatemala	59	52	53	53	52
Honduras	34	35	35	36	30
Nicaragua	45	50	52	58	61
CENTRAL AMERICA & CARIBBEAN	303	288	303	313	307
Argentina	2,735	2,602	2,630	2,555	2,580
Brazil	5,513	5,923	5,864	5,830	6,060
Colombia	768	630	563	558	565
Uruguay	315	365	309	343	347
Venezuela	380	365	377	370	396
SOUTH AMERICA	9,711	9,885	9,743	9,656	9,948
Belgium—Luxembourg	1,274	1,297	1,364	1,352	1,358
Denmark	1,485	1,600	1,731	1,757	1,805
France	3,963	3,997	4,018	4,100	4,209
Germany	5,552	4,994	4,817	4,655	4,600
Greece	362	363	359	359	367
Ireland	823	862	795	756	762
Italy	2,608	2,648	2,642	2,602	2,582
Netherlands	2,214	2,219	2,361	2,320	2,330
Portugal	369	394	432	448	451
Spain	2,629	2,706	2,817	2,811	2,840
United Kingdom	2,389	2,297	2,238	2,295	2,313
EUROPEAN UNION	23,668	23,377	23,574	23,455	23,617
Austria	632	640	629	630	628
Sweden	405	404	431	443	463
Switzerland	439	429	415	411	410
WESTERN EUROPE	1,476	1,473	1,475	1,484	1,501
Bulgaria	563	499	452	374	265
Hungary	932	570	500	413	395
Poland	2,768	2,708	2,028	1,714	1,825
Romania	1,076	873	602	599	613
EASTERN EUROPE	5,339	4,650	3,582	3,100	3,098
Kazakhstan	1,280	1,075	1,075	1,016	865
Russia	7,526	6,748	6,150	5,810	5,480
Ukraine	3,339	2,874	2,466	2,280	2,186
FORMER SOVIET UNION	12,145	10,697	9,691	9,106	8,531
Saudi Arabia	311	313	223	227	229
Turkey	657	673	670	658	652
MIDDLE EAST	968	986	893	885	881
Egypt	508	493	449	475	478
South Africa	940	939	868	845	787
AFRICA	1,448	1,432	1,317	1,320	1,265
China	27,238	29,406	32,255	34,200	36,700
Hong Kong	15	10	9	8	8
India	1,515	1,530	1,555	1,665	1,720
Korea, South	759	889	949	1,017	1,020
Japan	2,057	2,024	2,026	2,002	1,990
Philippines	829	841	823	858	890
Singapore	81	83	85	86	88
Taiwan	1,131	1,119	1,140	1,155	1,155
ASIA	33,625	35,902	38,842	40,991	43,571
Australia	2,704	2,810	2,810	2,823	2,852
New Zealand	1,053	1,036	1,095	1,065	1,057
OCEANIA	3,757	3,846	3,905	3,888	3,909
TOTAL	114,953	115,870	116,605	118,381	121,490

1/ Includes beef, veal, pork, sheep, and goat meat. 2/ Revised. 3/ Estimate. 4/ Forecast.

TABLE 22
CATTLE AND BUFFALO INVENTORIES, SELECTED COUNTRIES
(1,000 Head—January 1)

	1991	1992	1993 1/	1994 2/	1995 3/
Canada	11,289	11,713	11,786	12,028	12,485
Mexico	29,847	30,232	30,649	30,702	30,162
United States	98,896	99,559	100,611	101,749	103,400
NORTH AMERICA	140,032	141,504	143,046	144,479	146,047
Costa Rica	1,762	1,707	1,699	1,693	1,658
Dominican Republic	1,977	1,976	1,982	1,983	1,984
El Salvador	1,242	1,276	1,290	1,312	1,352
Guatemala	1,820	1,790	1,780	1,762	1,702
Honduras	2,388	2,351	2,315	2,286	2,275
Nicaragua	1,600	1,640	1,655	1,630	1,600
CENTRAL AMER & CARIBBEAN	10,789	10,740	10,721	10,666	10,571
Argentina	55,780	55,229	55,577	54,875	54,725
Brazil	142,900	143,600	145,200	144,300	143,710
Colombia	16,225	16,008	16,391	16,614	16,886
Uruguay	9,431	9,508	10,093	10,477	10,727
Venezuela	13,368	14,192	14,660	15,071	15,336
SOUTH AMERICA	237,704	238,537	241,921	241,337	241,384
Belgium—Luxembourg	3,362	3,311	3,301	3,265	3,286
Denmark	2,241	2,222	2,180	2,115	2,085
France	21,446	20,970	20,383	20,112	20,047
Germany	19,488	17,134	16,207	15,897	15,750
Greece	634	616	601	619	611
Ireland	6,029	6,158	6,265	6,308	6,305
Italy	8,235	8,087	7,700	7,621	7,600
Netherlands	4,830	4,876	4,794	4,629	4,500
Portugal	1,341	1,381	1,345	1,322	1,297
Spain	5,300	5,063	4,975	4,800	4,744
United Kingdom	11,843	11,623	11,620	11,709	11,735
EUROPEAN UNION	84,749	81,441	79,371	78,397	77,960
Austria	2,584	2,534	2,401	2,334	2,380
Sweden	1,684	1,739	1,803	1,879	1,994
Switzerland	1,829	1,827	1,783	1,745	1,713
WESTERN EUROPE	6,097	6,100	5,987	5,958	6,087
Bulgaria	1,457	1,310	974	750	500
Poland	9,024	8,029	7,596	7,270	7,600
Romania	5,381	4,355	3,683	3,711	3,772
EASTERN EUROPE	15,862	13,694	12,253	11,731	11,872
Kazakhstan	9,756	9,592	9,576	9,347	8,900
Russia	57,000	54,700	52,200	48,900	45,800
Ukraine	24,623	23,728	22,457	21,607	20,855
FORMER SOVIET UNION	91,379	88,020	84,233	79,854	75,555
Turkey	12,200	12,000	11,900	11,800	11,700
MIDDLE EAST	12,200	12,000	11,900	11,800	11,700
Egypt	6,408	6,031	5,575	5,700	5,873
South Africa	13,512	13,311	13,239	12,506	12,630
AFRICA	19,920	19,342	18,814	18,206	18,503
China	102,884	104,590	107,840	113,160	119,000
India	272,300	271,200	271,255	272,655	274,155
Korea, South	2,126	2,269	2,527	2,814	2,960
Japan	4,873	4,980	5,024	4,990	4,980
Philippines	4,324	4,310	4,475	4,455	4,470
Taiwan	154	153	158	166	171
ASIA	386,661	387,502	391,279	398,240	405,736
Australia	25,026	25,857	26,154	26,775	26,620
New Zealand	8,034	8,100	8,144	8,450	8,580
OCEANIA	33,060	33,957	34,298	35,225	35,200
TOTAL	1,038,453	1,032,837	1,033,823	1,035,893	1,040,615

1/ Revised. 2/ Estimate. 3/ Forecast.

TABLE 23

BEEF AND VEAL PRODUCTION, SELECTED COUNTRIES (1,000 Metric tons—carcass weight equivalent)

	1991	1992	1993 1/	1994 2/	1995 3/
Canada	893	910	883	945	980
Mexico	1,580	1,660	1,710	1,730	1,740
United States	10,534	10,613	10,584	11,120	11,282
NORTH AMERICA	13,007	13,183	13,177	13,795	14,002
Costa Rica	94	84	93	94	90
Dominican Republic	47	44	45	46	47
El Salvador	24	23	25	26	27
Guatemala	59	52	53	53	52
Honduras	34	35	35	36	30
Nicaragua	45	50	52	58	61
CENTRAL AMERICA & CARIBBEAN	303	288	303	313	307
Argentina	2,650	2,520	2,550	2,480	2,510
Brazil	4,363	4,723	4,614	4,530	4,700
Colombia	768	630	563	558	565
Uruguay	315	365	309	343	347
Venezuela	380	365	377	370	396
SOUTH AMERICA	8,476	8,603	8,413	8,281	8,518
Belgium/Luxembourg	373	360	376	364	372
Denmark	213	217	204	200	195
France	1,860	1,831	1,704	1,700	1,750
Germany	2,182	1,826	1,682	1,630	1,600
Greece	81	80	80	85	85
Ireland	553	565	484	441	441
Italy	1,183	1,220	1,190	1,180	1,180
Netherlands	623	635	611	590	575
Portugal	126	127	116	114	112
Spain	509	539	488	486	480
United Kingdom	1,019	959	863	920	953
EUROPEAN UNION	8,722	8,359	7,798	7,710	7,743
Austria	232	239	216	205	221
Sweden	137	127	140	138	152
Switzerland	174	165	155	150	150
WESTERN EUROPE	543	531	511	493	523
Bulgaria	126	122	123	121	78
Poland	770	634	435	400	385
Romania	340	305	172	170	163
EASTERN EUROPE	1,236	1,061	730	691	626
Kazakhstan	710	600	600	575	500
Russia	3,989	3,632	3,359	3,200	3,100
Ukraine	1,878	1,654	1,390	1,300	1,260
FORMER SOVIET UNION	6,577	5,886	5,349	5,075	4,860
Saudi Arabia	27	28	29	30	30
Turkey	290	295	292	286	282
MIDDLE EAST	317	323	321	316	312
Egypt	426	410	364	392	393
South Africa	700	745	691	671	610
AFRICA	1,126	1,155	1,055	1,063	1,003
China	1,535	1,803	2,337	2,700	3,000
India	920	935	945	1,050	1,100
Korea, South	136	137	176	203	190
Japan	574	592	593	592	590
Philippines	139	131	133	138	145
Taiwan	5	6	5	5	5
ASIA	3,309	3,604	4,189	4,688	5,030
Australia	1,735	1,838	1,806	1,818	1,845
New Zealand	524	518	575	561	565
OCEANIA	2,259	2,356	2,381	2,379	2,410
TOTAL	45,875	45,349	44,227	44,804	45,334

1/ Revised. 2/ Estimate. 3/Forecast.

HOG INVENTORIES, SELECTED COUNTRIES (1,000 Head—January 1)

	1991	1992	1993 1/	1994 2/	1995 3/
Canada	10,468	10,498	10,577	11,209	11,650
Mexico	8,593	9,928	11,298	12,083	12,373
United States	54,477	57,684	58,116	57,938	60,500
NORTH AMERICA	73,538	78,110	79,991	81,230	84,523
Brazil	32,550	33,050	31,050	31,200	32,100
CENTRAL & SOUTH AMERICA	32,550	33,050	31,050	31,200	32,100
Belgium/Luxembourg	6,496	6,598	6,972	7,141	6,915
Denmark	9,282	9,767	10,345	10,870	11,085
France	12,013	12,067	12,564	12,868	13,000
Germany	30,818	26,063	26,514	26,075	25,400
Greece	1,141	1,150	1,146	1,144	1,176
Ireland	1,069	1,346	1,423	1,487	1,510
Italy	8,837	8,549	8,307	8,000	7,900
Netherlands	13,788	13,727	13,709	13,991	14,100
Portugal	2,664	2,560	2,547	2,665	2,628
Spain	16,001	17,209	18,260	18,100	18,200
United Kingdom	7,380	7,519	7,705	7,869	7,910
EUROPEAN UNION	109,489	106,555	109,492	110,210	109,824
Austria	3,688	3,638	3,720	3,820	3,780
Sweden	2,201	2,280	2,390	2,372	2,265
Switzerland	1,723	1,678	1,706	1,692	1,675
WESTERN EUROPE	7,612	7,596	7,816	7,884	7,720
Bulgaria	4,187	3,140	2,680	2,071	1,448
Hungary	8,000	5,993	5,364	5,001	5,000
Poland	19,739	20,725	21,059	17,422	19,000
Romania	12,003	10,954	9,852	9,900	10,100
EASTERN EUROPE	43,929	40,812	38,955	34,394	35,548
Kazakhstan	3,224	2,976	2,591	2,445	2,200
Russia	38,500	35,400	31,500	28,600	26,000
Ukraine	19,427	17,839	16,175	15,298	14,400
FORMER SOVIET UNION	61,151	56,215	50,266	46,343	42,600
China	362,408	369,650	384,210	393,000	401,000
Korea, South	4,528	5,046	5,463	5,928	6,040
Japan	11,355	10,966	10,783	10,622	10,450
Philippines	8,007	8,022	7,954	8,227	8,235
Taiwan	8,565	10,089	9,754	9,845	9,800
ASIA	394,863	403,773	418,164	427,622	435,525
Australia	2,530	2,650	2,600	2,600	2,610
OCEANIA	2,530	2,650	2,600	2,600	2,610
TOTAL	725,662	728,761	738,334	741,483	750,450

1/ Revised. 2/ Estimate. 3/ Forecast.

TABLE 25

PORK PRODUCTION, SELECTED COUNTRIES (1,000 Metric tons—carcass weight equivalent)

	1991	1992	1993 1/	1994 2/	1995 3/
Canada	1,129	1,209	1,192	1,250	1,280
Mexico	820	830	870	920	940
United States	7,257	7,817	7,750	7,929	8,350
NORTH AMERICA	9,206	9,856	9,812	10,099	10,570
Brazil	1,150	1,200	1,250	1,300	1,360
CENTRAL & SOUTH AMERICA	1,150	1,200	1,250	1,300	1,360
Belgium/Luxembourg	901	937	988	988	986
Denmark	1,272	1,383	1,527	1,557	1,610
France	1,918	1,994	2,151	2,240	2,300
Germany	3,320	3,124	3,095	2,985	2,960
Greece	153	153	150	144	147
Ireland	181	203	213	220	224
Italy	1,340	1,342	1,371	1,340	1,320
Netherlands	1,591	1,584	1,750	1,730	1,755
Portugal	214	237	284	302	306
Spain	1,877	1,918	2,088	2,088	2,120
United Kingdom	984	983	1,025	1,035	1,015
EUROPEAN UNION	13,751	13,858	14,642	14,629	14,743
Austria	400	401	413	425	407
Sweden	268	277	291	305	311
Switzerland	265	264	260	261	260
WESTERN EUROPE	933	942	964	991	978
Bulgaria	362	312	265	196	146
Hungary	932	570	500	413	395
Poland	1,966	2,052	1,570	1,300	1,430
Romania	650	490	373	375	390
EASTERN EUROPE	3,910	3,424	2,708	2,284	2,361
Kazakhstan	279	235	235	215	170
Russia	3,190	2,787	2,432	2,300	2,100
Ukraine	1,421	1,185	1,042	950	900
FORMER SOVIET UNION	4,890	4,207	3,709	3,465	3,170
China	24,523	26,353	28,544	30,000	32,000
Hong Kong	15	10	9	8	8
Korea, South	623	752	773	814	830
Japan	1,483	1,432	1,433	1,410	1,400
Philippines	690	710	690	720	745
Singapore	81	83	85	86	88
Taiwan	1,126	1,113	1,135	1,150	1,150
ASIA	28,541	30,453	32,669	34,188	36,221
Australia	312	336	328	339	351
OCEANIA	312	336	328	339	351
TOTAL	62,693	64,276	66,082	67,295	69,754

1/ Revised. 2/ Estimate. 3/ Forecast.

TABLE 26

SHEEP INVENTORIES, SELECTED COUNTRIES (1,000 Head—January 1)

	1991	1992	1993 1/	1994 2/	1995 3/
United States	11,200	10,750	10,013	9,079	8,000
NORTH AMERICA	11,200	10,750	10,013	9,079	8,000
Argentina	27,552	25,706	24,500	23,500	22,890
SOUTH AMERICA	27,552	25,706	24,500	23,500	22,890
France 4/	11,071	11,761	11,451	11,450	11,600
Germany	3,239	2,488	2,386	2,369	2,350
Greece	9,759	9,694	9,659	9,604	9,559
Ireland	6,001	5,988	6,125	5,991	5,975
Italy 4/	10,848	10,435	11,724	11,650	11,640
Portugal 4/	4,270	4,242	4,196	4,141	4,145
Spain	24,037	24,625	24,615	24,600	24,600
United Kingdom	30,147	28,932	29,493	29,333	29,300
EUROPEAN UNION	99,372	98,165	99,649	99,138	99,169
Bulgaria	7,938	6,703	4,814	3,763	3,000
Poland	3,798	2,377	1,493	972	800
Romania	14,062	13,879	12,079	12,600	13,400
EASTERN EUROPE	25,798	22,959	18,386	17,335	17,200
Kazakhstan 4/	35,700	34,556	34,420	34,208	32,000
Russia 4/	58,200	55,300	51,400	43,700	38,000
Ukraine 4/	8,419	7,829	7,237	6,863	6,400
FORMER SOVIET UNION	102,319	97,685	93,057	84,771	76,400
Egypt	3,554	3,460	3,924	3,767	3,648
South Africa 4/	37,585	36,076	35,770	33,800	34,240
AFRICA	41,139	39,536	39,694	37,567	37,888
China 4/	210,021	206,210	207,330	217,310	222,000
India 4/	160,207	161,084	162,155	163,156	164,270
Saudi Arabia	6,383	6,847	7,046	7,257	7,475
Turkey	45,000	44,700	44,600	44,000	43,600
ASIA	421,611	418,841	421,131	431,723	437,345
Australia	173,982	161,073	147,121	142,441	139,846
New Zealand	57,852	55,162	52,568	50,270	50,170
OCEANIA	231,834	216,235	199,689	192,711	190,016
TOTAL	960,825	929,877	906,119	895,824	888,908

1/ Revised. 2/ Estimate. 3/ Forecast. 4/ Includes goats.

TABLE 27

LAMB, MUTTON, GOAT MEAT PRODUCTION, SELECTED COUNTRIES
(1,000 Metric tons—carcass weight equivalent)

	1991	1992	1993 1/	1994 2/	1995 3/
Mexico	135	136	138	142	150
United States	165	159	153	147	140
NORTH AMERICA	300	295	291	289	290
Argentina	85	82	80	75	70
SOUTH AMERICA	85	82	80	75	70
France	185	172	163	160	159
Germany	50	44	40	40	40
Greece	128	130	129	130	135
Ireland	89	94	98	95	97
Italy	85	86	81	82	82
Portugal	29	30	32	32	33
Spain	243	249	241	237	240
United Kingdom	386	355	350	340	345
EUROPEAN UNION	1,195	1,160	1,134	1,116	1,131
Bulgaria	75	65	64	57	41
Poland	32	22	23	14	10
Romania	86	78	57	54	60
EASTERN EUROPE	193	165	144	125	111
Kazakhstan	291	240	240	226	195
Russia	347	329	359	310	280
Ukraine	40	35	34	30	26
FORMER SOVIET UNION	678	604	633	566	501
Egypt	82	83	85	83	85
South Africa	240	194	177	174	177
AFRICA	322	277	262	257	262
China	1,180	1,250	1,374	1,500	1,700
India	595	595	610	615	620
Saudi Arabia	284	285	194	197	199
Turkey	367	378	378	372	370
ASIA	2,426	2,508	2,556	2,684	2,889
Australia	657	636	676	666	656
New Zealand	529	518	520	504	492
OCEANIA	1,186	1,154	1,196	1,170	1,148
TOTAL	6,385	6,245	6,296	6,282	6,402

1/ Revised. 2/ Estimate. 3/ Forecast.

MAJOR WORLD COTTON PRODUCERS

World cotton production for 1994/95 is forecast at 87.0 million 480-pound bales, up 14 percent from the 1993/94 crop. Area and yield are forecast to increase 7 and 6 percent, respectively. The world's two largest producers, China and the United States, are projected to account for more than half of the increase in global production. The five other major producers, along with the United States and China, are projected to account for 83 percent of the total increase in production. The 1992/93 and 1993/94 crops were reduced because of pests, disease, and drought in China as well as flooding and disease in Pakistan and India.

This report will highlight the top seven cotton-producing nations: China, United States, India, Pakistan, Uzbekistan, Turkey, and Brazil. The countries are ranked based on estimated production for 1994/95. Each country is a high-quantity producer consistently harvesting more than 2.0 million bales annually. Together, these countries are estimated to produce 68.3 million bales, or 79 percent of the world's cotton output this season. Although Australia does not rank in this group, the country is covered in this article because of the severity of the continuing drought and its effect on cotton production and the agriculture sector in general.

China: The world's largest cotton producer is estimated to produce more than one-fifth of global output this year. Production for 1994/95 is estimated at 20.0 million bales, up 2.8 million or 16 percent from 1993/94. Area is estimated at 5.6 million hectares, well above the 5.0 million harvested last season. This higher forecast comes after 2 years of production declines. Cotton production declined significantly in 1992/93 due to a disastrous boll worm infestation. The decline in production continued into 1993/94 because of a reduction in planted area, a high level of

abandonment in some provinces, and unfavorable weather in most provinces. Many farmers chose to grow alternative crops, such as corn and/or soybeans after seeing the destructive impact of the boll worm in 1992/93.

Several factors are responsible for the increase in this year's output. Primary among these is improved control of the cotton boll worm. The control program has resulted in a much lower over-wintering survival rate of the boll worm. Another significant factor encouraging increased output is higher domestic cotton prices. Favorable weather was another significant factor. Most cotton was planted under dry conditions during April to June, but July rainfall was plentiful. After a slow start to the rainy season, Hebei and Shandong had a wet summer which included some flooding in late July and early August. In early August, drought was reported in every province in eastern China except Shanxi, Hebei, and Shandong. However, in late August, temperatures were cooler as a typhoon brought beneficial rain to Anhui and parts of Hubei, Henan, and Jiangsu. The weather in September was sunny and dry across the cotton belt; nearly ideal for boll opening.

United States: The United States is currently the world's second-largest cotton producer. Output for 1994/95 is estimated at a record 19.3 million bales. The current season began with dry soil conditions from the Southeast to the San Joaquin Valley of California. By early to mid-July, dry soil conditions across the cotton belt had been eliminated. So far this season, cotton has made good progress with 86 percent of the crop with open bolls, the same as a year earlier. Overall, the crop is in better condition than it was last season with 57 percent of the crop in the good to excellent range. This compares to 44 percent for 1993/94.

In the southeastern United States, tropical storms Alberto and Beryl, which came ashore in July, had little lasting effect on the cotton crop as favorable dry and mild weather arrived in late August. The Delta States had an excellent growing season with no extreme temperatures and low humidity. The growing season in Texas was favorable after early July, with adequate rainfall and near-normal temperatures.

India: Cotton production in India for 1994/95 is estimated at 10.4 million bales, up 0.8 million or 8 percent from last year's insect and disease damaged crop. At present, the cotton producing areas continue to experience favorable weather. Problems related to insect infestations and disease have been minimal and minor outbreaks have been brought under control. Last year, late-season rains and an unusually long, cloudy period during September promoted boll worm infestations in the Punjab. Under these conditions, it was difficult for farmers to properly spray and the insect damage was described by some sources as the "worst" in recent history. These conditions resulted in a crop of only 9.6 million bales, 1.3 million below the record 10.9 million-bale crop of 1992/93.

Pakistan: Cotton production is estimated at 7.3 million bales, up 1.3 million or 21 percent from last year's flood, disease, and pest reduced crop. Area is forecast at 2.8 million hectares, about equal to last season. The prime growing areas in Punjab Province have received good rains and plentiful sunshine this year, with no significant reports of boll worm or leaf-curl virus. Crops in Sindh, however, were damaged by heavy rains as harvest got underway in August and September. Several districts in Sindh suffered 20 to 40 percent crop losses, owing to the excessive harvest rains. Crop output there is now forecast at 0.8 million bales, down from an earlier estimate of 1.2 million. The Punjab is projected to have an excellent harvest that could offset the losses in the Sindh.

Uzbekistan: Cotton production in Uzbekistan is estimated at 6.3 million bales as excellent yields offset an area decline of more than 0.1 million hectares. The cotton harvest is in full swing and is proceeding rapidly as the weather has remained sunny and dry. Farmers are optimistic that they will harvest a bumper crop if the weather remains favorable until the conclusion of the harvest. To date, the harvest is progressing at a faster pace than last season with deliveries to gins exceeding last year's level by 42 percent as of October 11.

Turkey: Production for 1994/95 is estimated at 2.7 million bales, up 34,000 or 1 percent from last year. The increase is due to farmer satisfaction with the new cotton support system announced by the Government and dissatisfaction with this year's corn prices. The harvest has passed the halfway point in Cukurova, while operations are less advanced in the Southeast and in the Aegean.

Brazil: Brazil is the largest of the three major cotton-producing countries in South America. Output for 1994/95 is forecast at 2.3 million bales, up 0.4 million or 24 percent from last year. Cotton production takes place in two regions--the Northeast and the Center-South. These areas have different planting schedules with the Center-South occurring first. On average, the Center-South accounts for 80 percent of the production and by early October sowing operations usually are in full swing. Sowing is usually completed during November. However, the prevailing dry conditions of the past two months across the region have delayed cotton planting. Because of the drought, the Brazilian Government has extended the official cotton planting period through October 20. Farmers planting cotton during this period are eligible to participate in the official crop insurance program--PROAGRO.

Australia: Production for 1994/95 is estimated at 1.3 million bales, down 0.2 million or 14 percent from last year's drought-reduced crop. Area has fallen sharply this year due to

extremely low irrigation supplies. Drought is reported to have adversely affected the main growing areas of New South Wales and Queensland. This year, the cotton area received an average of 1 to 4 inches of precipitation during the May to September rainy season. This amount is far below the 1993/94 drought year which averaged 8 to 12 inches during the same time period. Drought during the past five months in the primary cotton growing areas has prevented any recharge of

major reservoirs. Farmers have sufficient water to plant, but rainfall is needed to carry the crop to the end of the season. Owing to the high cost of production for cotton and low irrigation supplies, producers are expected to sow less irrigated cotton in 1994/95. Irrigated area is forecast at 185,000 hectares, which represents a decline of approximately 25 percent from earlier projections. Dryland plantings also are projected to drop significantly, declining to about 40,000 hectares. In an average year, 80 percent or more of the total sown area is irrigated.

Ron Roberson, (202) 720-0879

TABLE 28

MAJOR COTTON PRODUCERS

	480-LB BALES (1000)	PERCENT OF PRODUCTION	YIELD (Kg/ha.)	AREA HARVESTED (1000 ha.)	PERCENT OF AREA	LINT MT (1000)
1994/95						
WORLD	86,961	100.0	580	32,625	100	18,934
TOP SEVEN	68,303	78.5	597	24,904	76	14,871
China	20,000	23.0	785	5,550	17	4,355
United States	19,303	22.2	773	5,434	17	4,203
India	10,400	12.0	294	7,700	24	2,264
Pakistan	7,300	8.4	568	2,800	9	1,589
Uzbekistan	6,300	7.2	914	1,500	5	1,372
Turkey	2,700	3.1	1,031	570	2	588
Brazil	2,300	2.6	371	1,350	4	501
Other	18,658	21.5	526	7,721	24	4,062
1993/94						
WORLD	76,530	100.0	547	30,469	100	16,663
TOP SEVEN	59,695	78.0	552	23,563	77	12,997
China	17,200	22.5	749	5,000	16	3,745
United States	16,145	21.1	680	5,173	17	3,515
India	9,600	12.5	286	7,315	24	2,090
Pakistan	6,024	7.9	468	2,804	9	1,312
Uzbekistan	6,200	8.1	830	1,627	5	1,350
Turkey	2,666	3.5	1,038	559	2	580
Brazil	1,860	2.4	373	1,085	4	405
Other	16,835	22.0	531	6,906	23	3,665
CHANGE FROM 1992/93						
	480-lb BALES (1000)	480-lb BALES (% CHANGE)	SHARE OF CHANGE (PERCENT)	AREA HARVESTED (1000 Ha)	AREA HARVESTED (% CHANGE)	SHARE OF CHANGE (PERCENT)
WORLD	10,431	13.6	100.0	2156	7.1	100.0
TOP SEVEN	8,608	14.4	82.5	1341	5.7	66.3
China	2,800	16.3	26.8	550	11.0	22.7
United States	3,158	19.6	30.3	261	5.0	10.8
India	800	8.3	7.7	385	5.3	15.9
Pakistan	1,276	21.2	12.2	-4	-0.1	0.2
Uzbekistan	100	1.6	1.0	-127	-7.8	5.3
Turkey	34	1.3	0.3	11	2.0	0.5
Brazil	440	23.7	4.2	265	24.4	11.0
Other	1,823	10.8	17.5	815	11.8	33.7

October 1994

Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

Northern Hemisphere apple production will decline slightly in 1994/95 due to smaller crops in most European countries outside the European Union (EU). However, production increases projected for North America, the EU, and Asia are likely to mostly offset declines elsewhere, keeping Northern Hemisphere production close to the 1993/94 level.

Northern Hemisphere pear production in 1994/95 is forecast up 7 percent, to 4.57 million tons. As with apples, the only major region where aggregate production is forecast lower than last season is the "Other Europe" category, consisting of those countries that are not members of the EU.

The 1994/95 apple and pear production forecasts for the Southern Hemisphere and the 1994 table grape estimate for the United States will not be available until early next year. Foreign production of table grapes is forecast to increase marginally in 1994, to 1.11 million tons.

APPLES

Apple production in selected Northern Hemisphere countries for 1994/95 is forecast at 32.28 million tons, less than 1 percent below 1993/94. Production in North America is forecast up 2 percent, to 5.96 million tons. Larger crops in China and the EU are expected to be offset by significantly smaller harvests in European countries outside the EU, particularly Poland and Romania.

North America: The U.S. apple crop is forecast at a record 4.93 million tons, slightly above 1993/94 mainly due to an 8-percent increase in Washington State. However, fruit quality is below average in some areas of the country because of the hot, dry summer weather.

Canada's 1994/95 apple crop is forecast at 500,000 tons. This is larger than the weather-reduced crop in 1993/94, but lower than the previous 5-year average of 531,000 tons due to hot, dry weather.

Mexico's apple output is forecast up 6 percent

in 1994/95, to 530,000 tons. The crop forecast is higher primarily because the 1994/95 season is an "on-year" in the alternate bearing cycle.

European Union: Apple production for 1994/95 is forecast up 3 percent, to 8.96 million tons. Most of the increase is likely to occur in Germany where favorable weather and an "on-year" in the alternate bearing cycle are projected to boost production 26 percent, to 2.17 million tons.

Other Europe: Poland and Romania have been added to the apple production table to provide a better picture of world production. Poland is considered a significant producer of apples and is normally the world's second largest producer (after the United States) of concentrated apple juice. Poland's 1994/95 apple crop is forecast down 29 percent, to 1.30 million tons, due to summer drought, the alternate bearing tendency, frost damage, and apple scab. The major varieties produced in Poland are Idared, Cortland, McIntosh, McSpur, Jonathan, and Lobo. Together, these varieties account for over 70 percent of output.

Romania's apple production totaled about 1.10 million tons in 1993/94, more than double the volume produced in 1992/93 and the highest output on record. Despite declining area, growers harvested a record crop primarily because of favorable weather in all major apple producing regions.

In recent years, many of Romania's apple orchards, newly transferred from State to private ownership, have been uprooted to increase the grazing area for livestock. This decline in orchard area has been gradual, but is likely to continue for the next several years as old orchards are uprooted and not replaced because growers lack sufficient capital. The area loss, coupled with unusually cold weather throughout the growing season, is forecast to lower Romania's apple production 52 percent, to 525,000 tons.

Russia: Apple production in Russia for 1994/95 is forecast down 60,000 tons from

1993/94, to 1.10 million. Frost damage in central Russia during the flowering season is the main reason for the reduction.

Asia: Apple production in China is forecast up 10 percent in 1994/95, to 10.00 million tons, due to a substantial increase in bearing tree numbers. Japan's 1994/95 apple crop is forecast at 1.05 million tons, a 4-percent increase from last season. Even though Japan experienced record breaking heat and dry weather during the growing season, deciduous fruits were virtually unaffected. Most orchards had a good blossom and heavy fruit set.

Apple production in Taiwan continues to trend downward mainly due to declining orchard area. The forecast for 1994/95 is 7,000 tons, down from 8,128 tons in 1993/94 and 12,600 tons in 1992/93. Prospects for the 1994/95 crop were severely dampened by a late-summer typhoon that caused substantial damage to Taiwan's apple orchards.

PEARS

Pear production for 1994/95 in the Northern Hemisphere countries surveyed is forecast at 4.57 million tons, up 7 percent from 1993/94. The increase reflects significantly larger 1994/95 crop forecasts for France, Spain, Italy, and Japan.

North America: Pear production for 1994/95 is forecast at 938,500 tons, up 3 percent from last season. Favorable weather in the United States is forecast to boost the 1994/95 pear crop to a record 889,000 tons.

Canada's 1994/95 pear crop is forecast at 18,000 tons, up 26 percent from the poor 1993/94 harvest, which was reduced by late-season frosts and summer hailstorms. However, the volume remains about 20 percent below normal because Ontario, the largest pear-producing province in Canada, had only a light fruit set because of prolonged wet weather early in the season.

European Union: Pear production is forecast to increase 9 percent in 1994/95, to 2.63 million tons. Favorable weather during the growing season is likely to boost output in France, Italy, and Spain significantly above the volume

harvested in 1993/94. However, it appears that production in all three countries will be below the bumper crops attained in 1992/93 when growing conditions were nearly ideal.

Other Europe: Pear production in European countries outside the EU is forecast at 564,600 tons, down 2 percent from 1993/94. Decreases are forecast in Austria, Bulgaria, and Sweden, while slight increases are estimated for Norway and Serbia/Montenegro. The largest decline from 1993/94 is estimated for Austria, where frequent rains during pollination and heavy fruit-drop in June reduced output 14 percent, to 37,700 tons.

In Bulgaria, area harvested in 1994/95 is forecast to decline 28 percent from 1993/94 and 74 percent from 1992/93 as the land reform process continues. As a result, pear production in 1994/95 is forecast down 24 percent from 1993/94 and down 67 percent from 1992/93, to 16,000 tons.

Sweden's pear production is forecast down 32 percent, to 6,700 tons, due to the alternate bearing cycle. In contrast, favorable weather in Norway and Serbia/Montenegro is forecast to boost pear production 4 percent and 10 percent, respectively.

Asia: Japan's 1994/95 pear crop is forecast at 439,600 tons, up 11 percent from 1993/94 due to favorable weather and excellent growing conditions for deciduous fruits. While much of Japan experienced record-breaking heat and drought during the summer months, deciduous fruit orchards sustained only minimal damage.

TABLE GRAPES

The forecast for 1994 table grape production in selected countries outside the United States is 7.80 million tons, 2 percent greater than the 1993 level of 7.64 million tons. Most of the increase is attributed to larger crops in Italy and Spain. The 1994 forecast for U.S. table grape production will not be available until January 1995.

Northern Hemisphere: Table grape production in the Northern Hemisphere (excluding the United States) is forecast at 6.69 million tons in 1994, up 2 percent from 1993. Following

weather-reduced harvests in 1993, Italy and Spain are forecast to harvest more normal crops, with output projected at 1.65 and 406,700 million tons, respectively. Production in France is forecast down 14 percent, to 88,000 tons, due to slightly reduced area and a late-season frost in April.

Mexico's table grape production is forecast down 8 percent from 1993, to 238,000 tons. The production decline is due to a 4-percent reduction in harvested area and inclement weather during the growing season.

Southern Hemisphere: Table grape production in the Southern Hemisphere is forecast at a record 1.11 million tons, up 2 percent from 1993. Argentina's table grape production is forecast at 120,000 tons, up 9 percent from the frost-reduced 1993 crop.

South Africa's 1994 table grape crop is forecast at 133,000 tons, a 15-percent increase from 1993 when the crop was down sharply because of dry weather.

Table grape production in Chile for 1994 is forecast to remain stable at the 1993 level of 855,000 tons. It appears that production has stabilized again, but at a slightly higher level than the 795,000 tons produced in 1991 and 1992. This stabilizing trend is likely to continue for the foreseeable future as output from new plantings balances output from older areas with declining yields. As a result, year-to-year fluctuations in Chile's table grape production will probably depend more on changes in the weather, improvements in cultural practices, and increases and/or decreases in export demand.

Kelly Kirby Strzelecki, (202) 720-6791

APPLE PRODUCTION – Selected Countries

(1,000 Metric tons)

	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95 1/
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE			
NORTH AMERICA			
Canada	564.0	455.2	500.0
Mexico	580.0	500.0	530.0
United States	4,798.4	4,863.8	4,927.2
Total	5,942.4	5,819.0	5,957.2
EUROPEAN UNION: 2/			
Belgium/Luxembourg	492.1	530.2	475.4
Denmark	83.0	85.0	78.0
France	2,398.2	2,079.0	2,108.7
Germany	2,951.0	1,724.0	2,170.0
Greece	340.0	300.0	345.0
Italy	2,368.0	2,145.0	2,057.0
Netherlands	640.0	670.0	675.0
Spain 3/	1,095.4	874.1	754.0
United Kingdom	337.0	324.6	293.8
Total	10,704.7	8,731.9	8,956.9
OTHER EUROPE: 2/			
Austria 3/	232.5	318.2	273.7
Bulgaria	221.2	118.0	110.0
Hungary	666.0	819.0	700.0
Norway	43.3	58.6	50.0
Poland	1,569.0	1,842.0	1,300.0
Romania	541.1	1,097.2	525.0
Sweden	71.7	59.6	60.0
Turkey	2,100.0	2,080.0	2,000.0
Serbia/Montenegro	204.0	190.0	195.0
Total	5,648.8	6,582.6	5,213.7
Russia	1,210.0	1,160.0	1,100.0
TOTAL EUROPE	17,563.5	16,474.5	15,270.6
ASIA:			
China	6,556.0	9,070.0	10,000.0
Japan	1,039.0	1,011.0	1,048.0
Taiwan	12.6	8.1	7.0
Total	7,607.6	10,089.1	11,055.0
Total Northern Hemisphere	31,113.5	32,382.6	32,282.8
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE 4/			
Argentina	945.0	1,100.0	N/A 5/
Australia	340.0	321.0	N/A
Chile	850.0	830.0	N/A
New Zealand	488.8	459.6	N/A
South Africa	598.6	613.8	N/A
Total Southern Hemisphere	3,222.4	3,324.4	N/A
WORLD TOTAL	34,335.9	35,707.0	N/A

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Includes commercial and non-commercial production. 3/ Does not include apples produced exclusively for processing. 4/ For Southern Hemisphere countries, data refer to crops harvested in the second year. 5/ NA = not available until January 1995.

PEAR PRODUCTION – Selected Countries

(1,000 Metric tons)

	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95 1/
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE			
NORTH AMERICA			
Canada	21.1	14.3	18.0
Mexico	32.0	32.5	31.5
United States	840.1	861.1	889.0
Total	893.2	907.9	938.5
EUROPEAN UNION: 2/			
Belgium/Luxembourg	112.0	147.0	135.3
Denmark	8.0	8.2	7.8
France	393.6	251.1	336.8
Germany	578.9	293.3	285.0
Greece	90.0	92.0	95.0
Italy	1,264.0	939.0	1,036.0
Netherlands	115.0	170.0	165.0
Spain 3/	652.8	459.4	543.1
United Kingdom	25.9	43.8	23.5
Total	3,240.2	2,403.8	2,627.5
OTHER EUROPE: 2/			
Austria 3/	35.9	44.0	37.7
Bulgaria	48.9	21.0	16.0
Norway	4.8	2.9	3.2
Sweden	9.4	9.9	6.7
Turkey	420.0	420.0	420.0
Serbia/Montenegro	75.0	78.0	81.0
Total	594.0	575.8	564.6
TOTAL EUROPE	3,834.2	2,979.6	3,192.1
ASIA:			
Japan	429.1	396.3	439.6
Total Northern Hemisphere	5,156.5	4,283.8	4,570.2
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE 4/			
Argentina	370.0	400.0	N/A 5/
Australia	171.0	176.0	N/A
Chile	210.0	232.0	N/A
New Zealand	18.5	18.2	N/A
South Africa	276.5	237.8	N/A
Total Southern Hemisphere	1,046.0	1,064.0	N/A
WORLD TOTAL	6,202.5	5,347.8	N/A

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Includes commercial and non-commercial production. 3/ Does not include apples produced exclusively for processing. 4/ For Southern Hemisphere countries, data refer to crops harvested in the second year. 5/ NA = not available until January 1995.

TABLE GRAPE PRODUCTION – Selected Countries

(1,000 Metric tons)

	1991	1992	1993	1994 1/
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE				
France	70.4	89.2	102.8	88.0
Greece	373.7	336.2	353.3	340.0
Italy	1,410.8	1,678.0	1,540.0	1,650.0
Japan	270.6	276.1	259.9	271.9
Mexico	345.0	285.0	258.0	238.0
Spain	461.6	403.1	344.8	406.7
Turkey	3,600.0	3,450.0	3,700.0	3,700.0
United States	726.1	697.6	705.2	NA 2/
Total No. Hemisphere	7,258.2	7,215.2	7,264.0	N/A
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE				
Argentina	160.0	150.0	110.0	120.0
Chile	795.0	795.0	855.0	855.0
South Africa	112.2	127.1	116.1	133.0
Total So. Hemisphere	1,067.2	1,072.1	1,081.1	1,108.0
WORLD TOTAL	8,325.4	8,287.3	8,345.1	N/A

1/ Preliminary.

2/ U.S. production data for table grapes are not available until January 1995.

A team of USDA grain analysts traveled to Kazakhstan from September 13 to September 28 to assess 1994/95 crop-production prospects and to examine the grain-marketing system. The team met with republic-level agricultural officials and private traders in Almaty, and traveled to Kustanay, Kokchetav, and Akmola oblasts (the top three grain-producing oblasts in Kazakhstan) to meet with farm managers, oblast-level officials, and locally-based traders.

The primary observations drawn from the trip are as follows:

- o Based on field observations and discussions with officials and farm directors, USDA estimates total Kazakhstan grain production at 20.9 million tons (not including pulses or minor grains), down 0.9 million from September's estimate and down 0.1 million from last year;
- o As of late September, harvest progress was roughly 10-14 days behind normal. However, the harvest delays resulted from wet weather, not from shortages of fuel or machinery;
- o Total-grain area has declined nearly 20 percent in Kazakhstan over the last 10 years. Lower-yielding grain fields are reportedly being converted from grain production to forage crops;
- o State procurements of grain have dropped from 13.1 million tons in 1992/93 to a planned 5.0 to 6.0 million this year. There are now alternative marketing channels, other than the traditional State-procurement network, available to grain producers. Approximately 1.5 million tons of grain was traded last year on the two-year-old Kazakhstan Agroindustrial Exchange in Almaty;
- o An increase in oilseed production, especially rapeseed, is being encouraged by republic- and oblast-level agricultural officials;
- o Private farms account for only 3 percent of total Kazakhstan grain production, compared to approximately 10 percent in Russia. It is

unlikely that private-farm grain production in Kazakhstan will increase significantly in the near future.

1994 Harvest Prospects

Rainy weather in the major grain-production regions of Kazakhstan during July and August resulted in late ripening of the grain crop, which delayed the beginning of harvest operations. Nevertheless, the estimated overall grain yield, based on field observations and regional harvest reports, will likely be about average. USDA estimates 1994/95 Kazakhstan total-grain production at 20.9 million tons.

In Akmola and Kokchetav oblasts, the harvest campaign was considerably behind normal in late September. Crop maturation was roughly two weeks late this year because of wet weather during July and August. As of September 14, less than half of the grain in these two oblasts had been cut, and threshing had just begun. (In an average year, the grain harvest approaches completion by late September.) Since mid-September, however, the weather was favorable for harvest, and average yields are projected despite the lateness of the harvest. In Kustanay oblast, the harvest situation was better, but still behind normal. The grain crop was 55 percent cut and 33 percent threshed as of September 19. Reported yields are slightly up from last year.

Disease is less severe this year than in 1993. Last year, unusually high rainfall throughout the growing season contributed to a high incidence of both *Septoria* and rust. This year, dry June weather reduced the threat of disease; rust was not a significant problem and *Septoria* was limited to one generation, compared to two last year. The combination of a dry June and a wet July, however, resulted in reduced plant vigor.

Reduced Application of Fertilizers and Chemicals

Most agricultural officials and farm directors reported a decrease in fertilizer application rates from previous years, due to high cost. Farm managers, however, do not expect yields to drop immediately. Typically, phosphorus is applied only once every four or five years (during the fallow

year in the rotation) and nitrogen and potash are not usually applied at all, because of the soil's high inherent fertility. As a result of conventional management practices, the full impact of reduced fertilizer application on grain yield is likely to be gradual.

The price of plant-protection agents also has risen dramatically, but chemicals were reportedly being applied at adequate rates. Field observations confirmed this; weed infestation did not appear to be a widespread or serious problem.

Farms reported being able to obtain adequate supplies of fuel, largely through barter at the rate of 3 to 4 tons of grain for 1 ton of oil. Although one farm director in Kokchetav oblast maintained that the State essentially controls allocation of fuel through a centralized barter system, farms conduct grain-for-fuel barter transactions both with the State and with commercial traders. Farm directors reported that this year's harvest delays were mostly the result of wet weather, not fuel or equipment shortages. Interestingly, the traditional method of two-stage combining still largely prevails over less-costly direct combining. Many farmers recognize the advantages of direct combining, but technological and weather constraints still play a large role in determining the harvest method.

Reduced Grain Area

Since the mid-1980's, marginal (lower-yielding) fields have been taken out of grain production and converted to forage use, including pasture. Officials told the USDA team that this land has been removed permanently from grain production; in other words, there has not been a concurrent increase in the amount of fallow in crop rotations. In order to decide whether a particular field is economically suitable for wheat production, the

profitability of the field is determined based chiefly on world fuel prices and yield potential. According to an Akmola agricultural official, the current "yield threshold" is 0.6 - 0.7 tons per hectare; fields which consistently fall below that level are taken out of grain production.

Officials at the State Property Committee in Kokchetav oblast said that 1994/95 total grain area in Kokchetav oblast will remain at last year's level of 2.2 million hectares. In Akmola oblast, however, grain area dropped roughly 150,000 hectares (6 percent) in 1994/95, and in Kustanay oblast grain area fell by 250,000 hectares (7 percent). The tendency for 1994/95, according to oblast officials, has been to reduce barley area and replace durum with soft (bread) wheat. Agricultural officials in Almaty and Akmola said that the current CIS demand for durum is down slightly (although some private traders disagree, and consider durum a viable export grain), and with 1994 State procurement prices about the same for durum and soft wheat, farm managers reported that durum is currently less profitable than higher-yielding soft wheat. Officials in Kazakhstan estimated durum area at 8 to 10 percent of total wheat area, or roughly 1.0 to 1.3 million hectares.

Grain Quality

Weather is the chief determinant of grain quality. Last year, unusually abundant rainfall reduced the quality of the grain harvest; it consisted mainly of fourth- and fifth-class wheat--below milling quality. This year, quality is forecast to be better, with farms expecting mostly third-class, milling-quality wheat. In Kazakhstan and the other FSU States, grain-quality classification is based on the percent gluten content and "glassiness" (*steklovidnost*, the vitreous quality referred to in U.S. standards). There are six classes of soft wheat and five classes of hard wheat:

	Soft (Bread) Wheat		Hard (Durum) Wheat	
	<u>% Gluten</u>	<u>Glassiness</u>	<u>% Gluten</u>	<u>Glassiness</u>
High Class	36	60	-	-
1st Class	32	60	28	85
2nd Class	28	60	25	85
3rd Class	23	-	22	70
4th Class	18	-	18	-
5th Class	-	-	-	-

Silnaya (strong) wheat refers to high-, first-, and second-class wheat. *Tsenaya* wheat is third-class. Both *silnaya* and *tsenaya* are milling-quality wheat. *Slabaya* wheat is fourth- and fifth-class, below milling quality and used for alcohol distillation or feed. "Soft" (*myagkaya*) wheat is bread wheat, and "hard" (*tvvyordaya*) wheat is durum.

State Procurements/ Private Trading Channels

State procurements of grain in Kazakhstan dropped sharply from 13.1 million tons in 1992/93 to 6.6 million last year. For 1994/95, the procurement target was set at 5.0 million tons, to cover domestic needs for food and mixed feed. During the same time that State procurements were declining, private grain traders began to establish a foothold in Kazakhstan. There is now an agroindustrial exchange in Almaty, and approximately 1,700 brokers and agents and numerous private grain-trading companies throughout Kazakhstan. Last year, 1.5 million tons of grain passed through the exchange. As a result of the growth of the private-trading sector, grain producers theoretically have the option to sell their output either to the State or to commercial firms. According to an official at the Kazakhstan Agroindustrial Exchange, the main difference between the two buyers is the availability of money: the State currently has low cash reserves with which to purchase grain, while commercial firms have money. Farms sometimes prefer to sell to commercial traders at a lower price than that offered by the State, in exchange for more rapid payment. The State, however, can offer fuel and other inputs in advance payment for grain, an option that commercial traders do not provide.

Oilseeds

Oilseeds comprise only about one percent of total Kazakh crop area. In 1993, total oilseed area was 0.43 million hectares; over 60 percent of this area was sown to sunflowers to be harvested for seed. (The majority of sunflowers are grown for silage and are not included in oilseed area.) Although

oilseed cultivation is feasible in most Kazakh agricultural oblasts, oilseed production in Kazakhstan was generally not promoted during the Soviet years, since other regions of the USSR were considered better for oilseed production. In recent years, however, the area sown to oilseeds has been climbing, increasing by 60 percent between 1990 and 1993. Agricultural officials in Kazakhstan have indicated that increasing production and processing of oilseeds, particularly rapeseed, is a priority. Domestic demand for vegetable oil and high-protein meal is high, and both products are currently being imported. Furthermore, oilseeds are reportedly three times more profitable to produce than grain.

Sunflowers, Kazakhstan's chief oilseed crop, are grown primarily in the eastern portion of the country. The northern oblasts are more suitable for rapeseed, and soybeans are grown almost exclusively in the south. Although significant soybean expansion does not appear likely, Kazakhstan is working with Canadian and German firms to increase rapeseed production and improve local technology. One such joint effort has been established at a State farm in Kokchetav oblast. The project is funded by the Canadian Government and Canadian agricultural equipment manufacturers, with the idea of opening trade channels and (less likely) selling Canadian equipment to Kazakh farms. A Saskatchewan rapeseed farmer, stationed at the farm, is providing technical assistance and overseeing daily operations. Canadian rapeseed hybrids are sown, using Canadian equipment, and are managed based on local conditions. This is the first year of the scheduled four-year project.

Oilseed processing in Kazakhstan is beset by a variety of problems. There is a fairly good sunflowerseed-crushing plant in Ust-Kamengorsk (in eastern Kazakhstan) capable of processing 120,000 tons of sunflowerseed annually, but the plant is not operating at full capacity. In fact, it was shut down for two months earlier this year because no sunflowerseed was being delivered. By contrast, the cottonseed-crushing plant in Chimkent (in southern Kazakhstan) is old, good only for the production of industrial products, not food oils. A major problem concerning soybean processing is that most crushing plants are unable to remove the growth inhibitors from the soybeans, and the resulting meal can be fed only to ruminants.

Construction of a mid-sized rapeseed-processing plant in Kokchetav is being planned. The plant will be capable of processing 100,000 tons of seed per year, and will include a packaging facility for consumer products. Originally, it was to be a joint venture between Canada and Kazakhstan, but the Canadians pulled out several years ago, fearing that the project was becoming too costly. The Turkish Government has now agreed to cooperate in construction of the plant, which is slated to begin in 1995.

Sugarbeets

Sugarbeet production in Kazakhstan satisfies only one-half of domestic sugar demand. Twice in recent years, sugarbeet area has been cut due to infestation by *Rhizoctonia*, a soil-borne fungus; farms were forced to take infected land out of production. Sugarbeet area currently stands at 44,000 hectares, down from 85,000 two years ago. The main production region is in southern Kazakhstan. Producers are working with a German company to develop *Rhizoctonia*-resistant hybrids. Officials in Kustanay oblast expressed interest in boosting sugarbeet production, but noted that it is difficult to transport beets to the processing plants in southern Kazakhstan.

Private Farming

On January 1, 1994, there were over 16,000 private farms in Kazakhstan, up from approximately 9,000 the previous year. Total private-farm area is roughly 6.5 million hectares, including 0.7 million hectares of grain. The majority of private-farm area (5.3 million hectares) is devoted to pasture. The average size

of a private farm in Kazakhstan is 300 to 400 hectares, compared to only 40 hectares in Russia. (State farms in Kazakhstan also are considerably larger than the average Russian State farm, frequently exceeding 30,000 hectares, whereas the average size in Russia is 4,000 hectares.)

Estimates of the output of the private-farming sector varied widely. Some oblast officials maintained that private farms contribute less than one percent to total grain production in Kazakhstan, while advocates of private farming claim 10 percent. According to published figures, however, private farms account for roughly 3 percent of total-grain production in Kazakhstan. Private farms are free from State grain-procurement requirements.

Private farmers do not have the right to buy or sell land. The land is provided under a 99-year lease, with rights of inheritance. Property (i.e., buildings, machinery, livestock) can be privately owned, however. Oblast officials and private-farming supporters agree that private ownership of land, and privatization in general, will take time, and that a psychological adjustment is necessary. Some officials felt that people aren't willing to take the risk inherent in private farming, especially during difficult economic times.

It appears unlikely that there will be a significant increase in grain production in the private-farming sector in the near future. Interest rates have skyrocketed to as high as 300 percent. Private farms typically have no grain-storage facilities and are essentially forced either to sell their grain immediately after harvest or pay reportedly stiff storage fees to State-owned elevators. Private farmers need equipment suitable for their smaller farms, but the agricultural machinery currently in use was designed for huge State farms, where individual grain fields are routinely larger than the entire average family farm. Between 1990 and 1993, the State was able to provide support to private farmers; this is no longer the case, and it is difficult for private farmers to obtain credit. Without substantial financial support from the State, which is not forthcoming, most small family farms in Kazakhstan simply cannot compete with State-owned farms.

With all the problems facing private farmers in Kazakhstan, how have some managed to survive? According to an official at the Akmola Agricultural Institute, several factors contribute to the success

of these private farms:

- The first wave of successful private farms were established several years ago, when interest rates were low. Many of these farms also were able to receive outside capital;
- Large families provide cheap labor;
- A successful private farmer typically has good contacts with the director of the State farm on or near which the private farm is located; and

- The farms are run by talented, resourceful farmers.

Location also can be a key element in the success of a private farm. A farm near good roads and the local grain elevator, for example, will benefit from lower grain-transport costs. A farm must also have a convenient market for the sale of farm produce. As a rule, larger private farms are doing better than small ones.

Mark Lindeman, (202) 690-0143

KAZAKHSTAN: GRAIN AREA, 1989-1993

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
	(1,000 Hectares)					
Wheat	14,390	14,070	13,456	13,877	12,750	12,600
Barley	6,773	6,660	6,614	5,718	7,001	6,100
Rye	723	769	562	623	607	500
Oats	408	382	512	456	549	650
Millet	774	781	847	1,003	527	350
Corn	134	129	121	126	117	135
Rice	133	124	118	121	112	100
Total	23,335	22,915	22,230	21,924	21,663	20,435

KAZAKHSTAN: GRAIN YIELD, 1989-1993

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
	(Tons per hectare)					
Wheat	0.75	1.15	0.51	1.32	0.91	0.99
Barley	0.78	1.28	0.47	1.49	1.02	1.00
Rye	1.03	1.10	0.85	0.84	0.99	1.00
Oats	0.62	1.60	0.45	1.59	1.46	1.38
Millet	0.59	1.20	0.28	0.45	0.44	0.57
Corn	3.57	3.43	2.73	2.92	3.03	2.96
Rice (Milled)	2.71	3.03	2.87	2.51	2.34	2.50
Total	0.79	1.22	0.52	1.33	0.97	1.02

KAZAKHSTAN: GRAIN PRODUCTION, 1989-1993

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
	(1,000 Metric Tons)					
Wheat	10,783	16,197	6,889	18,285	11,585	12,500
Barley	5,310	8,500	3,085	8,511	7,148	6,100
Rye	745	843	480	525	600	500
Oats	251	610	231	727	802	900
Millet	459	940	235	447	232	200
Corn	479	442	330	368	355	400
Rice (Milled)	361	376	339	304	262	250
Total	18,388	27,908	11,589	29,167	20,984	20,850

TABLE 33

**KAZAKHSTAN: AREA, YIELD, AND PRODUCTION OF GRAIN
IN THE TOP THREE GRAIN-PRODUCING OBLASTS**

	Area (1,000 Hectares)			
	1990	1991	1992	1993
Kustanay	4,042	3,957	3,870	3,730
Akmola	2,826	2,792	2,767	2,729
Kokchetav	2,503	2,426	2,369	2,215

	Yield (Tons per hectare)			
	1990	1991	1992	1993
Kustanay	1.34	0.36	1.46	0.83
Akmola	1.26	0.58	1.57	0.94
Kokchetav	1.37	0.45	1.38	1.02

	Production (1,000 Metric tons)			
	1990	1991	1992	1993
Kustanay	5,426	1,410	5,656	3,078
Akmola	3,574	1,606	4,340	2,562
Kokchetav	3,425	1,093	3,280	2,261

Source: Goskomstat

October 1994

Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

Russia



Kazakhstan

Uzbekistan

China

NTIS Order Form For FAS Subscriptions

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Technology Administration
National Technical Information Service
Springfield, VA 22161

For RUSH Service—Call 1-800-553-NTIS

RUSH service is available for an additional fee.
To order subscriptions, call (703) 487-4630.
TDD (For hearing impaired only), call (703) 487-4639.



(703) 487-4630
or Fax this form to (703) 321-8547

To verify receipt of your Fax order,
call (703) 487-4679.

Payment

☐ Charge my NTIS Deposit Account _____

Charge my ☐



Account No. _____

Exp. _____ Cardholder's name _____
(Please print)

Signature: _____
(Required to validate all orders)

☐ Check/Money order enclosed for \$ _____
(Payable in U.S. dollars)

Ship to Address

Date _____

Company _____

Attention _____ Title _____

Last Name _____ First Initial _____

Suite or Room Number _____

Full Street Address Required _____

City _____ State _____ ZIP _____

() ()
Telephone number _____ Fax number _____

Return Policy: To inquire about the NTIS return policy, please call the NTIS Subscription Section at (703) 487-4630.

Single Copies: To order single copies, call our Sales Desk at (703) 487-4650.

Subscription Price Schedule Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS) Publications

No. of Subscriptions	Order No.	Titles	Prices*		Total
			Domestic	Foreign	
_____	PB95-970600LJX	Agricultural Trade Highlights (12 issues)	\$ 50.00	\$ 80.00	_____
_____	PB95-970700LJX	Tropical Products (Coffee, Tea, Cocoa, Spices Essentials Oils) (4 issues)	22.00	44.00	_____
_____	PB95-970800LJX	Cotton: World Markets & Trade (12 issues)	60.00	112.00	_____
_____	PB95-970900LJX	Dairy, Livestock & Poultry: U.S. Trade & Prospects (12 issues)	78.00	174.00	_____
_____	PB95-971000LJX	Dairy Monthly Imports (12 issues)	50.00	80.00	_____
_____	PB95-971100LJX	Livestock & Poultry: World Markets & Trade (2 issues)	14.00	22.00	_____
_____	PB95-973900LJX	Dairy: World Markets & Trade (2 issues)	14.00	22.00	_____
_____	PB95-971200LJX	All 28 Dairy, Livestock & Poultry reports	136.00	278.00	_____
_____	PB95-971300LJX	Grain: World Markets & Trade (12 issues)	70.00	140.00	_____
_____	PB95-971400LJX	World Horticultural Trade & U.S. Export Opportunities (12 issues)	70.00	140.00	_____
_____	PB95-971500LJX	Oilseeds: World Markets & Trade (12 issues)	76.00	152.00	_____
_____	PB95-971600LJX	U.S. Planting Seed Exports (4 issues)	38.00	96.00	_____
_____	PB95-971700LJX	Sugar: World Markets & Trade (2 issues)	14.00	16.00	_____
_____	PB95-971800LJX	Tobacco: World Markets & Trade (12 issues)	66.00	154.00	_____
_____	PB95-971900LJX	World Agricultural Production (12 issues)	75.00	120.00	_____
_____	PB95-973400LJX	Wood Products: International Trade & Foreign Markets (5 issues)	42.00	92.00	_____
_____	PB95-973500LJX	Monthly Summary of Export Credit Guarantee Program Activity (12 issues)	50.00	80.00	_____
_____	PB95-973600LJX	U.S. Export Sales (52 issues)	175.00	320.00	_____
_____	PB95-973700LJX	AgExporter Magazine (12 issues)	34.00	42.00	_____

Prices are subject to change.
The NTIS Subscription Section (703) 487-4630 can provide pricing verification.

* Prices include first-class delivery for domestic; airmail delivery for foreign.

GRAND TOTAL

Please PRINT or TYPE

What Every Exporter Should Know

*An informative audio cassette kit,
including the Foreign Agricultural
Service's Food and Agricultural
Export Directory*



In this 6 hour cassette program, you'll learn how to:

- decide if your firm is ready to export.
- assess your product's export potential.
- select a sales strategy.
- reach buyers overseas.
- find the right person to distribute your product.
- customize your product for foreign consumers.
- test your product and your packaging.
- find out about foreign import rules and regulations.
- get information and help with shipping.

- make sure you get paid.
- showcase your product at international events.
- tailor your sales approach to the customs of the marketplace.
- tap into Federal and State programs and services that can help you compete more effectively.

Plus, you'll learn scores of tips on how to improve your sales prospects, avoid mistakes, and build lasting relationships with buyers overseas.

Order Now. The price is only ***\$50!***

Quantity _____ kits @ \$50.00 each.

Total: \$ _____

Outside U.S.:

Quantity _____ kits @ \$65.00 each.

Total \$ _____

☐ Check/money order for \$ _____ enclosed.
Make checks payable to: **Blackbourn, Inc.**

Charge my: ☐ MasterCard ☐ Visa

Account #:

Expiration Date: Prices include shipping and handling.
Allow 4-6 weeks for delivery.

Mail your order to:

Blackbourn, Inc.
(A Division of Fey Industries)
5270 West 84th Street
Suite 500
Bloomington, MN 55437

Phone in your order:

(612) 835-9040

Fax your order:

(612) 835-9060,
Attn: Tom Scherkenbach

Signature: _____

Please send to:

Name _____

Company _____

Address _____

City _____

State _____ Zip _____

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Foreign Agricultural Service
Room 4644-S
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20250-1000

OFFICIAL BUSINESS
PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE, \$300

FIRST-CLASS MAIL
POSTAGE & FEES PAID
USDA-FAS
WASHINGTON, D.C.
PERMIT No. G-262

If your address should be changed _____ PRINT
OR TYPE the new address, including ZIP CODE and
return the whole sheet and/or envelope to:

FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE, Room 4644 So.
U.S. Department of Agriculture
Washington, D. C. 20250.